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ABSTRACT

This publication presents the best available data on children living in the 50 largest cities in the United States. Each city is assessed in terms of 10 key indicators of child well-being. These indicators focus, as they do in the annual "Kids Count" report, on outcome measures of children's educational social, economic, and physical well-being. Several demographic, social, and background measures are also shown for each city. A significant share of all U.S. children (one in six in 1990) and a disproportionate share of disadvantaged children live in one of these cities. Roughly one-half of all the children in the United States who live in "distressed" neighborhoods, defined as communities with high concentrations of poverty, large numbers of female-headed families, substantial unemployment, and high welfare dependency live in 1 of these 50 largest cities. Profiles of child well-being in each of the 50 largest cities in the United States are followed by appendixes that place cities in rank order by indicator and a chart of child poverty rates in the 50 largest cities from 1969 to 1989. Definitions and data sources are listed. Some notes on study data are presented, and the primary contacts are listed for state KIDS COUNT projects. (SLD)

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Data on the Well-Being of Children in Large Cities

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city kids count

kids count

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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state by state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state level KIDS COUNT projects which provide a more detailed, community by community picture of the condition of children.

Data on the Well-Being of Children in Large Cities

city kids count

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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This *CITY KIDS COUNT* report could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. The publication was assembled and produced under the general direction of Dr. William P. O'Hare, KIDS COUNT Coordinator at the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Most of the data presented in this report were collected and organized by the staff at Child Trends, Inc., in Washington, DC, including Dr. Brett Brown, Christopher Botsko, and Michele Harper.

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Special thanks are also due Sam Shelton, Jeffrey Fabian, and Scott Rier of KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc., who were responsible for the design of the book, and Podesta Associates for providing assistance in the promotion and dissemination of this publication.

Finally, we would like to thank the state KIDS COUNT projects listed on page 120 for helping to get this report into the hands of national, state, and local leaders across the country.

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To obtain additional copies of this publication, call 410-223-2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *CITY KIDS COUNT* report, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

The information in this book is also available on the Annie E. Casey Foundation home page at www.aecf.org.

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Each year the Annie E. Casey Foundation publishes the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which presents the best available data on the educational, social, economic, and physical condition of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with updated, state-by-state indicators of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to encourage greater public accountability for youth outcomes and to enrich local, state, and national discussions about ways of securing better futures for all children.

Although the indicators in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* provide a national picture of the condition of children and enable state-by-state comparisons of child and youth outcomes, these measures frequently mask important variations in child well-being within a state—for example, differences in rural areas, suburbs, and cities. One of the ways the Casey Foundation addresses this

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Introduction

limitation of the national *Data Book* is by providing support to a network of state-level KIDS COUNT grantees—organizations and partnerships in 48 states and the District of Columbia that collect, analyze, and disseminate detailed state and local data on the status of children. Another way is the publication of this report, *CITY KIDS COUNT*, which presents the best available data on children living in the 50 largest cities in the United States.

In this publication, each city is assessed in terms of 10 key indicators of child well-being, which are shown on the right-hand page for each city. As with the national *Data Book*, these indicators focus on outcome measures of children's educational, social, economic, and physical well-being. On the left-hand page, several demographic, social, and background measures are shown for each city. In selecting indicators and background information, we used measures that were consistent for all cities.

A significant share of all U.S. children—one-sixth in 1988—and a disproportionate share of disadvantaged children live in 1 of the 50 largest cities. The 50-city averages for 10 key indicators of child well-being are shown in Table 1, along with the national figure for each indicator. For every measure the average value for the 50 cities shows that kids living in large cities are more likely to be worse off than kids in the nation as a whole.

Although many factors put children at risk, nothing predicts bad outcomes for a kid more powerfully than growing up poor.[1] Although child poverty has been increasing everywhere in the United States, it has been rising most consequentially in large cities. Between 1969 and 1989, the child poverty rate in the 50 largest cities increased from 18 to 27 percent, while the national child poverty rate grew from 15 to 18 percent.

Kids in central cities[2] are twice as likely as their suburban peers to be part of a female-headed household—36 percent compared with 17 percent in 1990. Children growing up in such households face much greater odds of dropping out of school or, in the case of young women, becoming unmarried mothers.[3]

The statistics on education for children in large cities are equally revealing. Current Census Bureau data show that among teenagers 16 to 19 years old, dropping out is almost twice as prevalent in the cities as it is in the suburbs (14 percent compared to 8 percent). And according to a recent report by the U.S. Department of Education, "Urban 8th graders scored lower on achievement tests than suburban or rural 8th graders, even when the higher poverty concentrations of urban public schools were taken into account."[4]

Perhaps the most troubling finding of this report is that roughly one-half of all children in the country who live in "distressed neighborhoods," defined as communities with high concentrations of poverty, female-headed families, unemployment, and welfare dependency,[5] reside in 1 of the 50 largest cities. Although these neighborhoods include individuals and families with extraordinary resilience and resourcefulness, the negative synergy of multiple risk factors in these communities increases the likelihood that kids growing up there will be unprepared to

Table 1. Measures of Child Well-Being in the 50 Largest Cities and the Nation

	Average of 50 Largest Cities	The Nation
Percent low birth-weight babies in 1994	9.0	7.2
Infant mortality rate in 1991	11.1	8.9
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994	6	5
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994	7	5
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990	14	11
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990	22	15
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989	21	12
Percent of children in poverty in 1989	27	18
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990	35	22
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990	17	5

(sources: see Definitions and Data Sources, page 17)

Table 2. Percent of Kids Under Age 15 Living in Distressed Neighborhoods in the Nation's 50 Largest Cities: 1970, 1980, and 1990

City	State	1970	1980	1990
Albuquerque	NM	1	3	0
Atlanta	GA	5	29	33
Austin	TX	0	1	6
Baltimore	MD	9	37	33
Boston	MA	5	26	17
Buffalo	NY	7	30	41
Charlotte	NC	0	4	3
Chicago	IL	5	28	30
Cincinnati	OH	9	24	31
Cleveland	OH	7	28	46
Columbus	OH	1	15	15
Dallas	TX	1	6	7
Denver	CO	2	8	7
Detroit	MI	3	37	62
District of Columbia		2	22	20
El Paso	TX	0	3	9
Fort Worth	TX	0	5	7
Fresno	CA	6	7	11
Honolulu	HI	1	2	2
Houston	TX	0	3	9
Indianapolis	IN	0	8	5
Jacksonville	FL	3	14	6
Kansas City	MO	1	7	10
Long Beach	CA	0	11	7
Los Angeles	CA	4	13	10
Memphis	TN	6	29	29
Miami	FL	2	10	22
Milwaukee	WI	1	19	32
Minneapolis	MN	3	6	19
Nashville-Davidson	TN	3	12	9
New Orleans	LA	15	29	39
New York	NY	2	30	28
Oakland	CA	8	33	26
Oklahoma City	OK	1	5	8
Omaha	NE	1	5	6
Philadelphia	PA	6	37	32
Phoenix	AZ	2	4	2
Pittsburgh	PA	9	19	29
Portland	OR	1	4	4
Sacramento	CA	6	12	25
San Antonio	TX	1	6	14
San Diego	CA	1	4	6
San Francisco	CA	3	6	6
San Jose	CA	0	0	0
Seattle	WA	1	5	3
St. Louis	MO	10	42	40
Toledo	OH	2	12	23
Tucson	AZ	1	1	1
Tulsa	OK	2	3	3
Virginia Beach	VA	0	0	0
50-City Average		3	14	17

Introduction

parent successfully, to be productively employed, and to contribute to civic life.

Between 1970 and 1980, the percent of children residing in distressed neighborhoods in the 50 largest cities rose from 5 percent to 17 percent. Thus, in 1990 about 1.6 million children under the age of 15 were growing up in distressed neighborhoods in the cities that are the focus of this publication.

The percent of urban children living in distressed neighborhoods cited in Table 1 is an average that masks large variations among individual cities. For example, in 1990 there was zero percent in Albuquerque and Virginia Beach, compared to 62 percent (the highest) in Detroit, 46 percent in Cleveland, and 41 percent in Buffalo (see Table 2). In 15 cities, more than one-fourth of all kids under age 15 were growing up in a distressed neighborhood.

Although a detailed prescription for the economic and social ills of our cities is beyond the scope of this report, this much is clear: Conditions in communities have a powerful influence on the ability of families to raise their children well. Because multiple risk factors in distressed communities make poor outcomes for kids living there so predictable, meaningful efforts to improve conditions in these urban communities must address a comprehensive range of issues, including human services, social capital, physical and economic infrastructure, institutional resources, and civic activity.

The nation has entered a social-policy era when states will have an expanded opportunity to design their own strategies to alleviate poverty, promote family strengths, encourage employment, and foster effective education. In assuming the challenges of this national experiment in devolution, states will confront what the data in this report make manifest. Central cities and troubled urban neighborhoods face many of the most urgent problems state and local governments are being asked to address.

Put more plainly, states that make a genuine effort to decrease dependency, reduce teen pregnancy rates, encourage family formation, and improve educational achievement will need to target much of their ingenuity, attention, and resources on the concentrations of vulnerable families and at-risk children that characterize too many of America's urban neighborhoods. Indeed, it may be fair to predict that the willingness of states to rise to the challenge of making troubled city neighborhoods a priority for innovation and investment will largely determine whether devolution itself succeeds or fails.

Douglas W. Nelson
President
Annie E. Casey Foundation

Endnotes

1. For a more detailed discussion of child poverty, see the *1996 KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

2. Central cities are the large cities at the core of the nation's 320 federally recognized metropolitan areas.

3. McLanahan, Sara, and Gary Sandefur. 1994. *Growing Up With a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, MA.

4. U.S. Department of Education, 1996. *Urban Schools: The Challenge of Location and Poverty*. Office of Educational Research and Improvement. Washington, DC. p. 24.

5. See page 115 for the detailed definition of a "distressed neighborhood."

Background Information

Albuquerque, NM

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Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	384,736	16%
Population under age 18 in 1990	96,230	4.3%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	25.0%	-10%

Social Characteristics

	Albuquerque, NM	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	461	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	84%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	15%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	6%	8%

Economic Characteristics

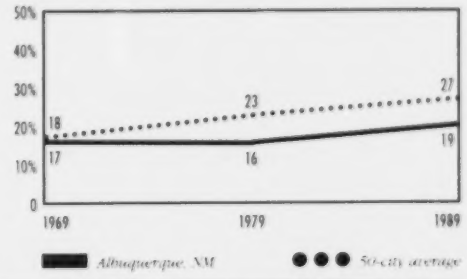
	Albuquerque, NM	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	62%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	8%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$31,305	$28,360

Race/Ethnicity of Children

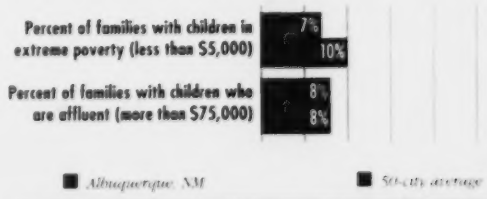
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	45,570	47.4%
Black*	5,228	5.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,769	1.8%
Native American*	5,217	5.3%
Hispanic	42,068	43.7%

*Non-Hispanic

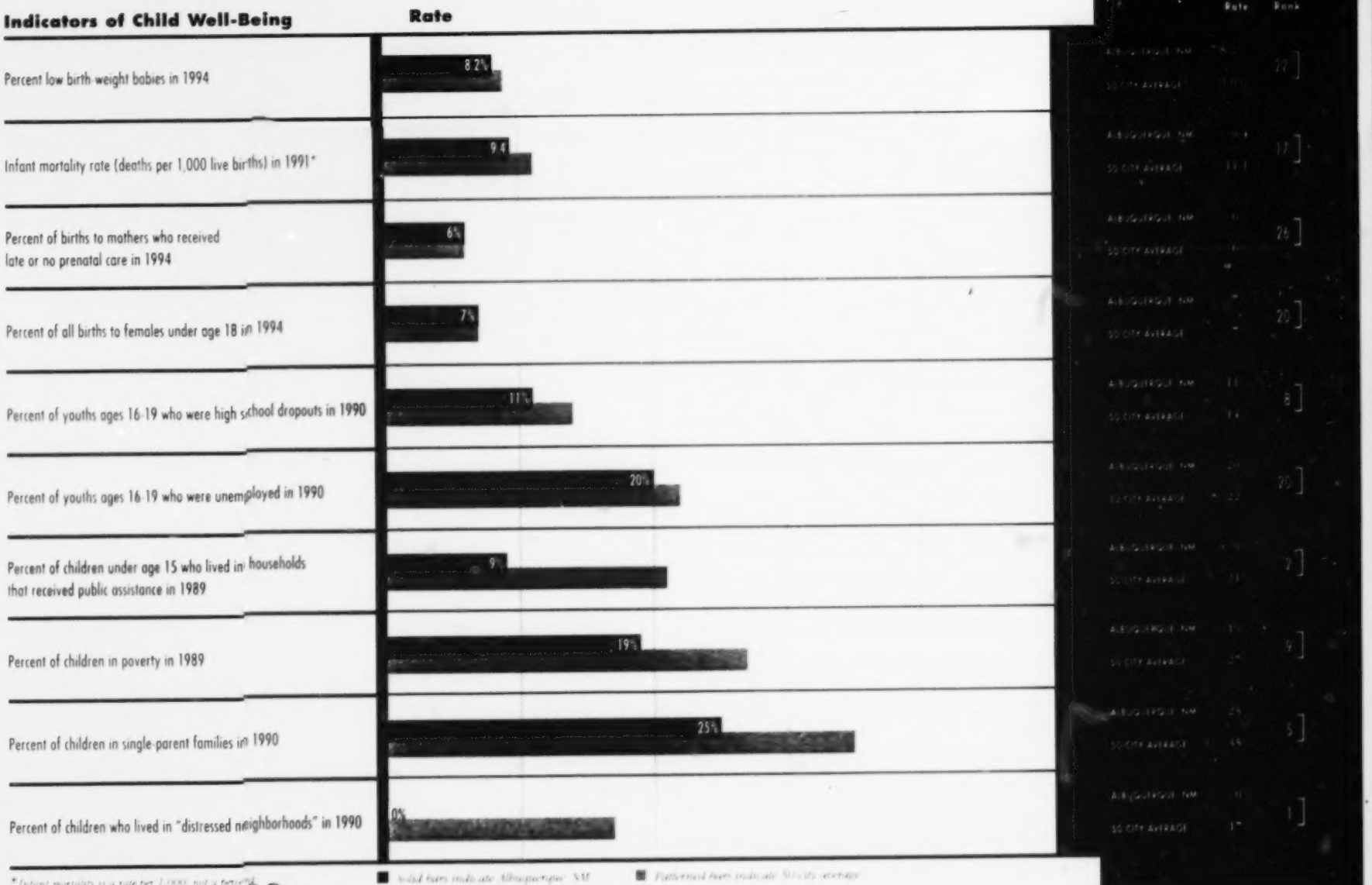
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Albuquerque, NM


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies in 1994
8.2%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
9.4
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
6%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
7%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
11%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
20%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
9%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
19%
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
25%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
0%
*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	596,017	7.3%
Population under age 18 in 1990	96,920	4.7%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	26.1%	10.1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

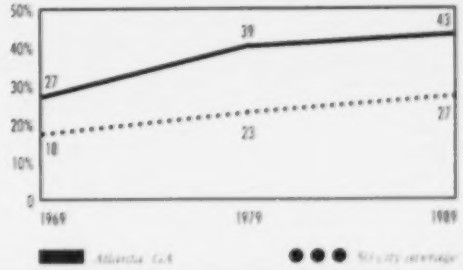
	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	15,629 14.4%
Black*	78,844 85.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	647 0.7%
Native American*	69 0.1%
Hispanic	1,658 1.7%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Atlanta, GA | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	NA 842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	95% 83%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	19% 15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1% 8%

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

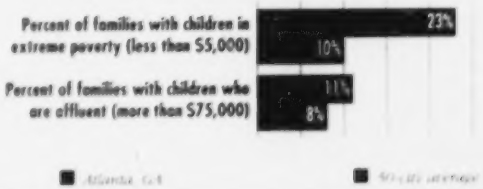


Economic Characteristics

	Atlanta, GA | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	57% 59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	27% 17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$18,049 $28,560

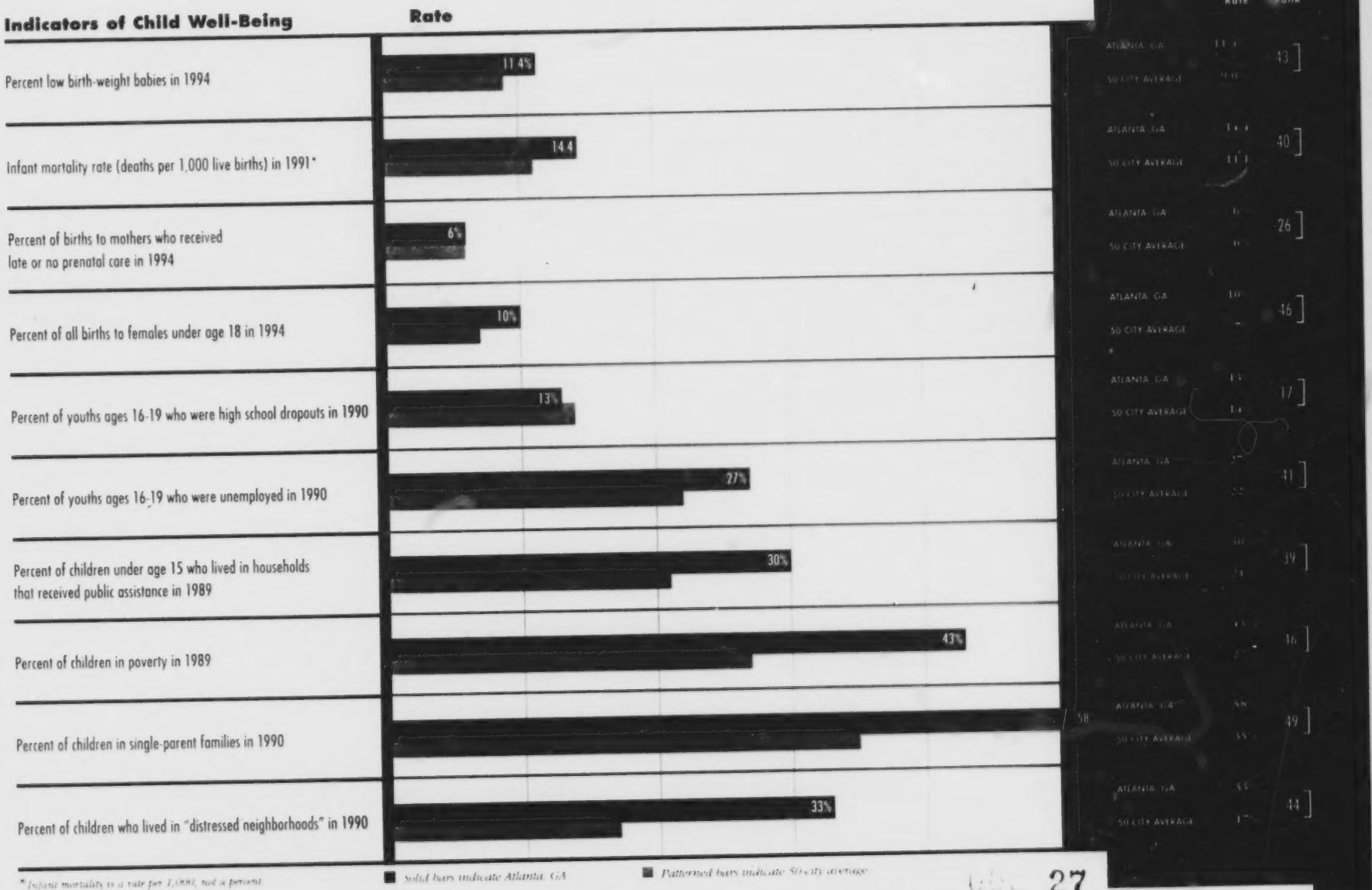
NA=Not Available

Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
23%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
11%
8%

Atlanta, GA

Atlanta, GA


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies in 1994
11.4%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
14.4
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
6%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
10%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
13%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
27%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
30%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
43%
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
58
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
33%
ATLANTA, GA
50-CITY AVERAGE
13
40
26
46
17
41
39
16
49
44
*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.
Solid bars indicate Atlanta, GA
Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

For Data on Other Large Cities in TX

- Dallas — See page 30
- El Paso — See page 38
- Fort Worth — See page 40
- Houston — See page 46
- San Antonio — See page 88

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	465,622	34.9%
Population under age 18 in 1990	107,557	26.8%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	23.1%	5.9%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

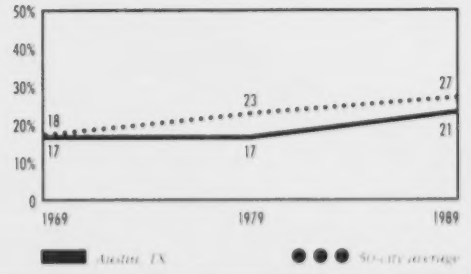
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White[1]	51,235	47.7%
Black[1]	17,362	16.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	2,456	2.3%
Native American[1]	249	0.2%
Hispanic	35,730	33.3%

[1] Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Austin, TX	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	690	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	65%	83%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	9%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	8%	8%

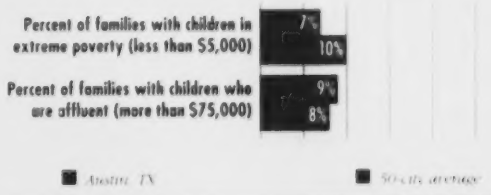
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

	Austin, TX	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	67%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	7%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$30,745	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Austin, TX

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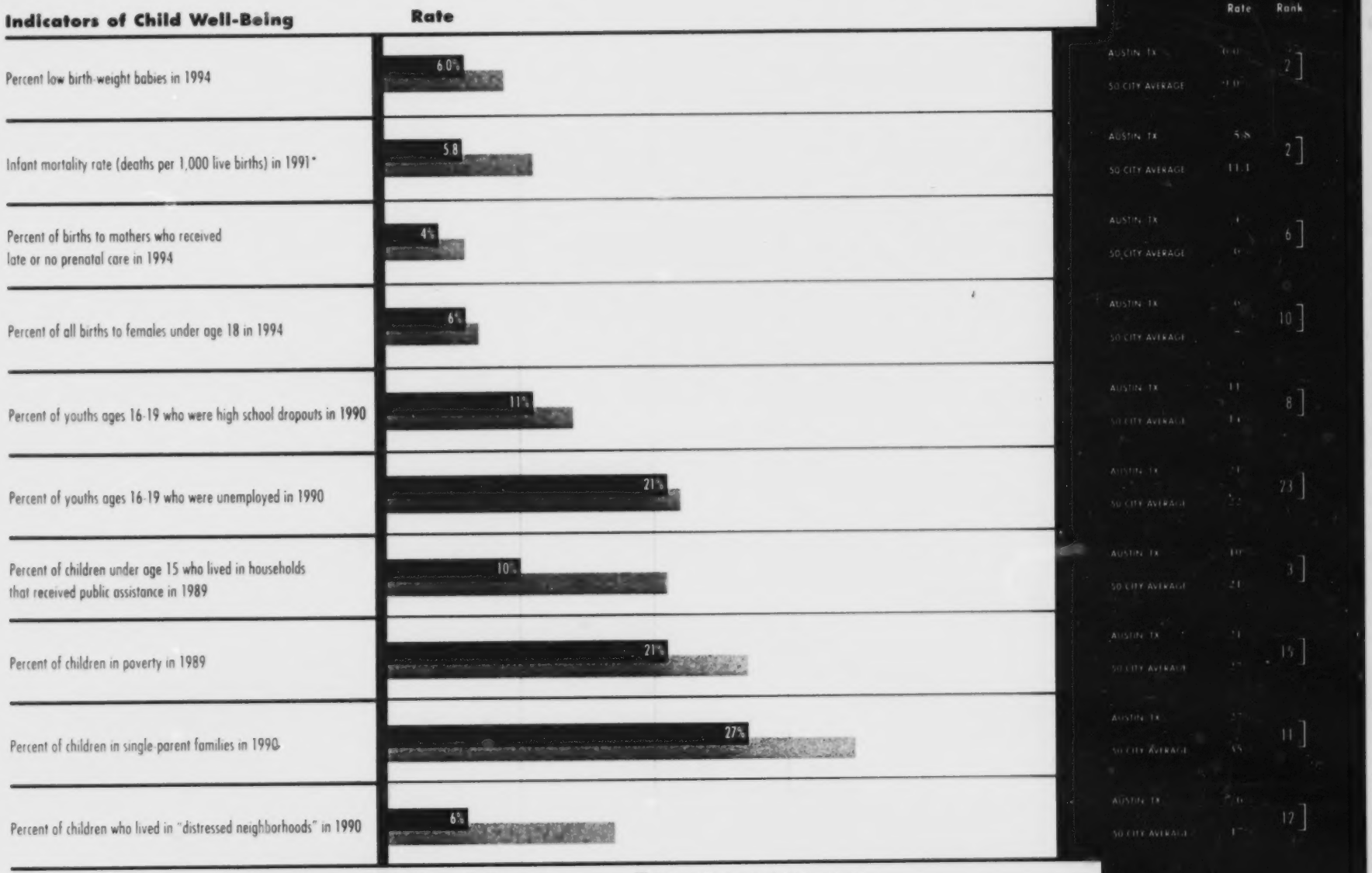
Austin, TX


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies in 1994
6.0%
AUSTIN, TX
50 CITY AVERAGE
2
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
5.8
AUSTIN, TX
50 CITY AVERAGE
11.1
2
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
4%
AUSTIN, TX
50 CITY AVERAGE
6
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
6%
AUSTIN, TX
50 CITY AVERAGE
10
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
11%
AUSTIN, TX
50 CITY AVERAGE
8
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
21%
AUSTIN, TX
50 CITY AVERAGE
23
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
10%
AUSTIN, TX
50 CITY AVERAGE
3
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
21%
AUSTIN, TX
50 CITY AVERAGE
15
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
27%
AUSTIN, TX
50 CITY AVERAGE
11
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
6%
AUSTIN, TX
50 CITY AVERAGE
12
*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.
Solid bars indicate Austin, TX.
Patterned bars indicate 50-city average.

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	736,014	6.5%
Population under age 18 in 1990	179,869	15.0%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	24.4%	9.2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

	Number in 1990	% of Total
White[1]	50,480	28.1%
Black[1]	124,928	69.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	1,525	0.8%
Native American[1]	740	0.4%
Hispanic	2,015	1.1%

[1] *Non-Hispanic*

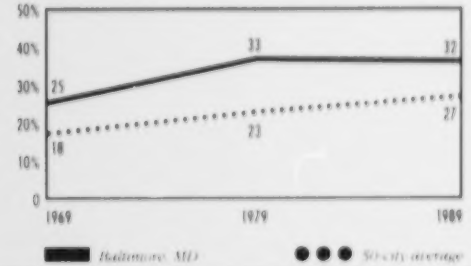
Social Characteristics

	Baltimore, MD	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	1,504	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	95%	83%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	21%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

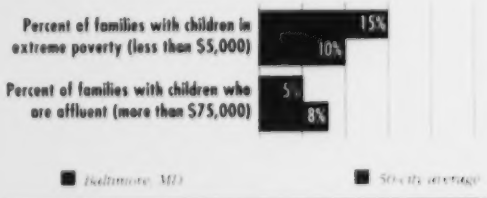
Economic Characteristics

	Baltimore, MD	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	59%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	25%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$23,649	$28,360

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

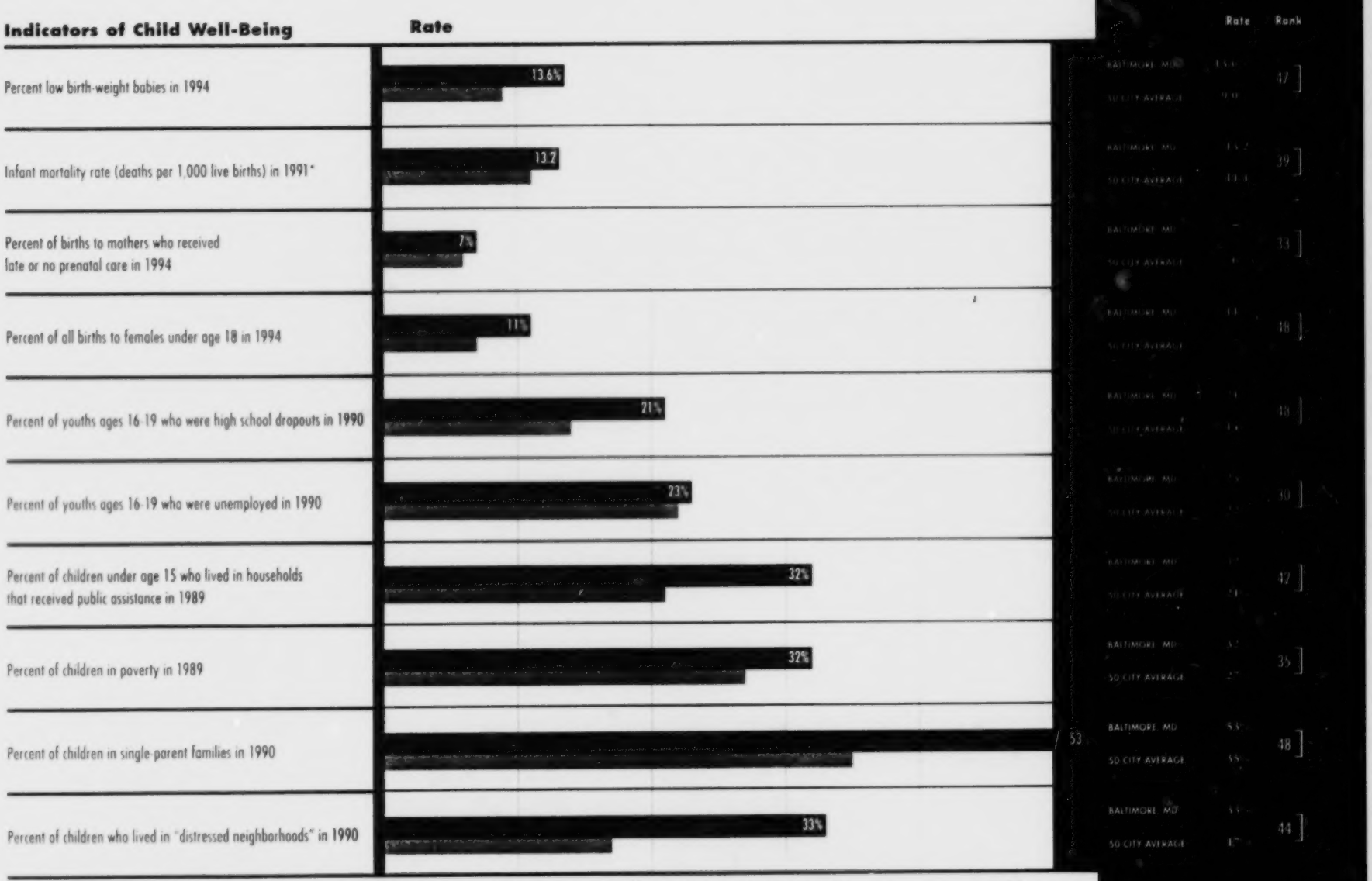


Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Baltimore, MD

Baltimore, MD



* Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Baltimore, MD ■ Patterned bars indicate 50 city average

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	574,283	2.0% increase
Population under age 18 in 1990	109,855	9.7% decrease
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	19.1%	11.5% decrease

Race/Ethnicity of Children

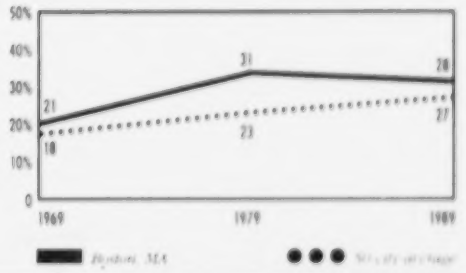
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	40,271	36.7%
Black*	40,957	37.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	6,390	5.8%
Native American*	414	0.4%
Hispanic	19,856	18.1%

*Non Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Boston, MA	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	NA	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	95%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	11%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	14%	8%

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

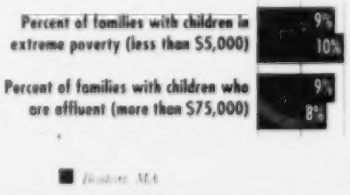


Economic Characteristics

	Boston, MA	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	57%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	25%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$28,649	$28,360

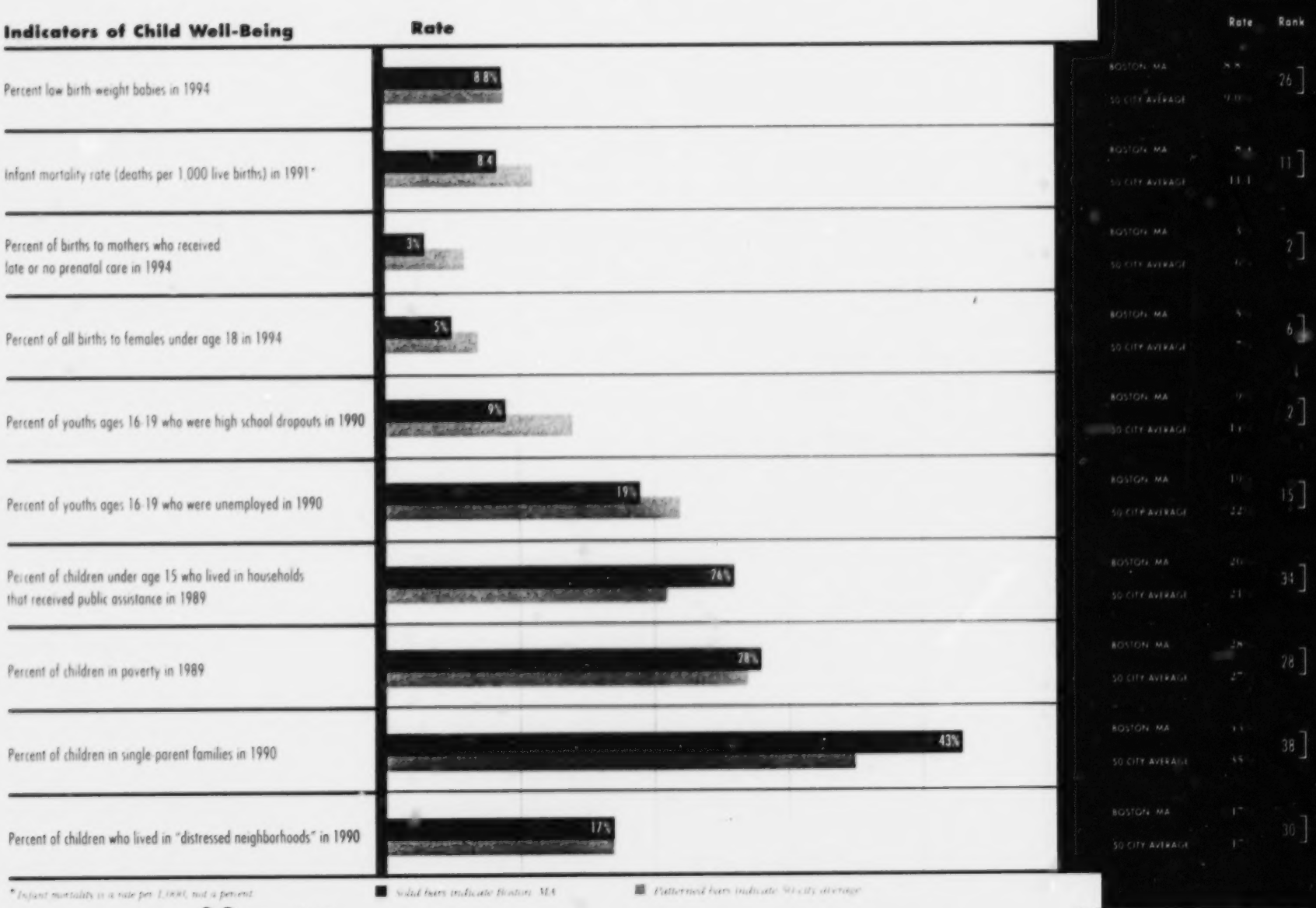
NA=Not Available

Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
9%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
9%
8%

Boston, MA

Boston, MA



* Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Boston, MA ■ Patterned bars indicate 50 city average

For Data on Other Large Cities in NY

• New York See page 70

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	328,123	8.3%
Population under age 18 in 1990	79,557	11.8%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	24.2%	3.8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

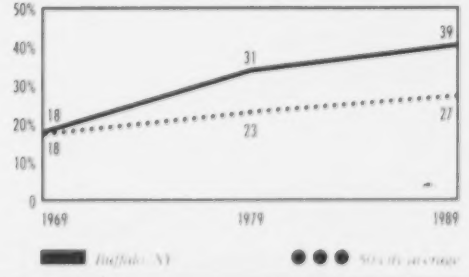
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White[1]	40,138	50.5%
Black[1]	31,182	39.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	683	0.9%
Native American[1]	789	1.0%
Hispanic	6,559	8.2%

[1] Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Buffalo, NY	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	777	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	91%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	16%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	5%	8%

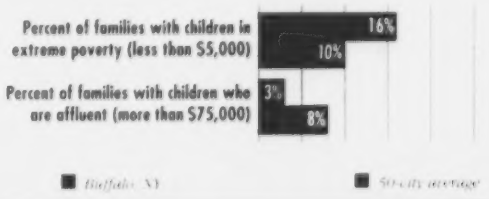
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



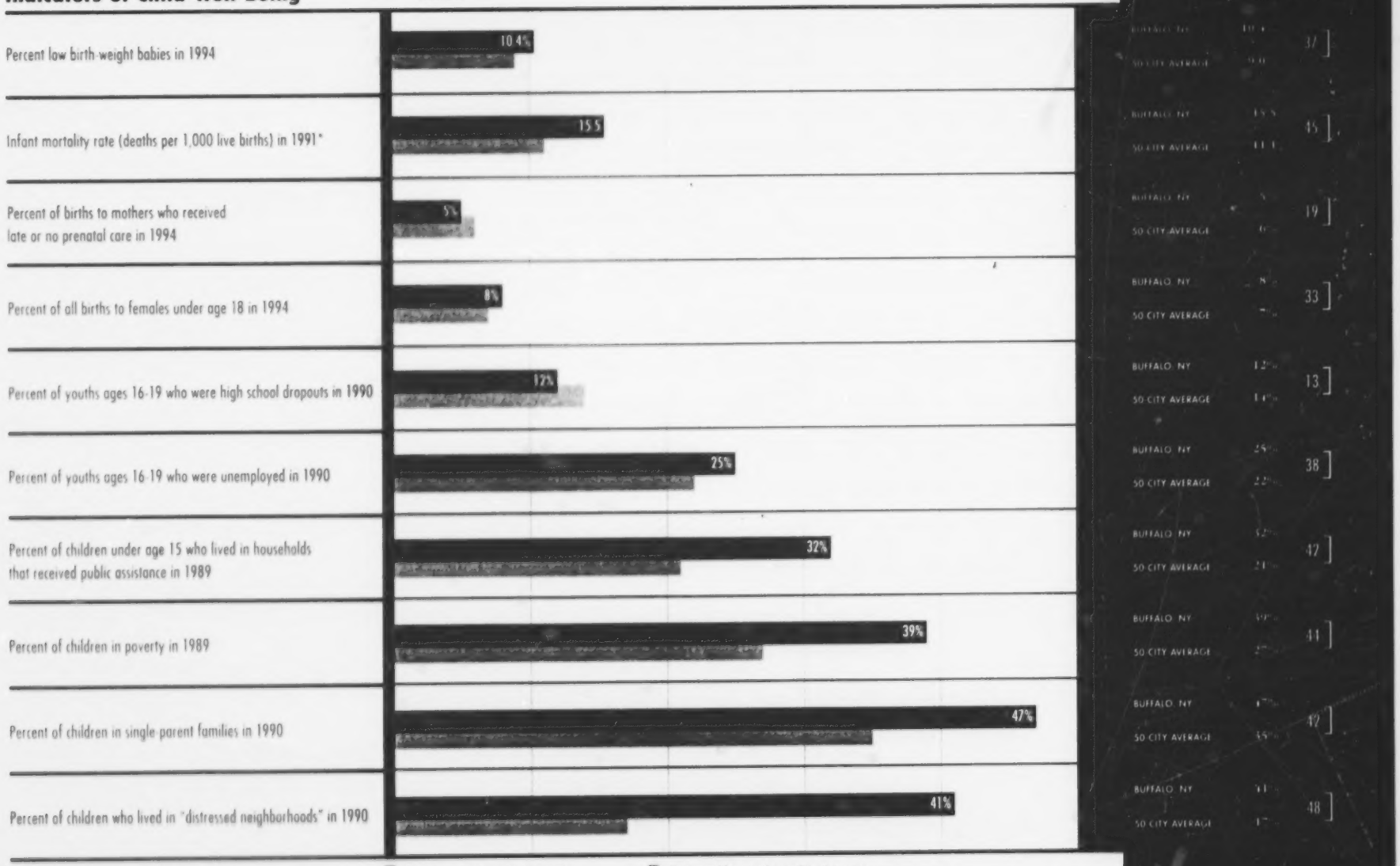
Economic Characteristics

	Buffalo, NY	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	51%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	26%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$19,402	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Buffalo, NY



* Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent

■ Solid bars indicate Buffalo, NY ■ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	395,934	25.9%
Population under age 18 in 1990	95,718	9.5%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	24.2%	13.0%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

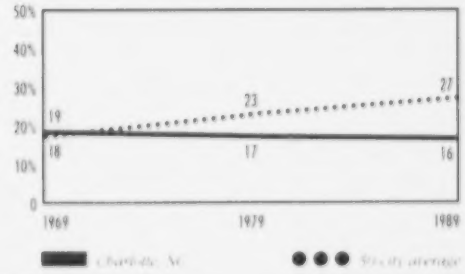
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	52,001	54.3%
Black*	39,492	41.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	2,256	2.3%
Native American*	573	0.6%
Hispanic	1,499	1.6%

*Non Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Charlotte, NC	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	NA	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	91%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	11%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	2%	8%

Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989

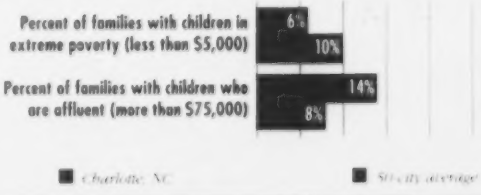


Economic Characteristics

	Charlotte, NC	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	65%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	9%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$37,253	$28,360

NA=Not Available

Poverty and Affluence in 1989

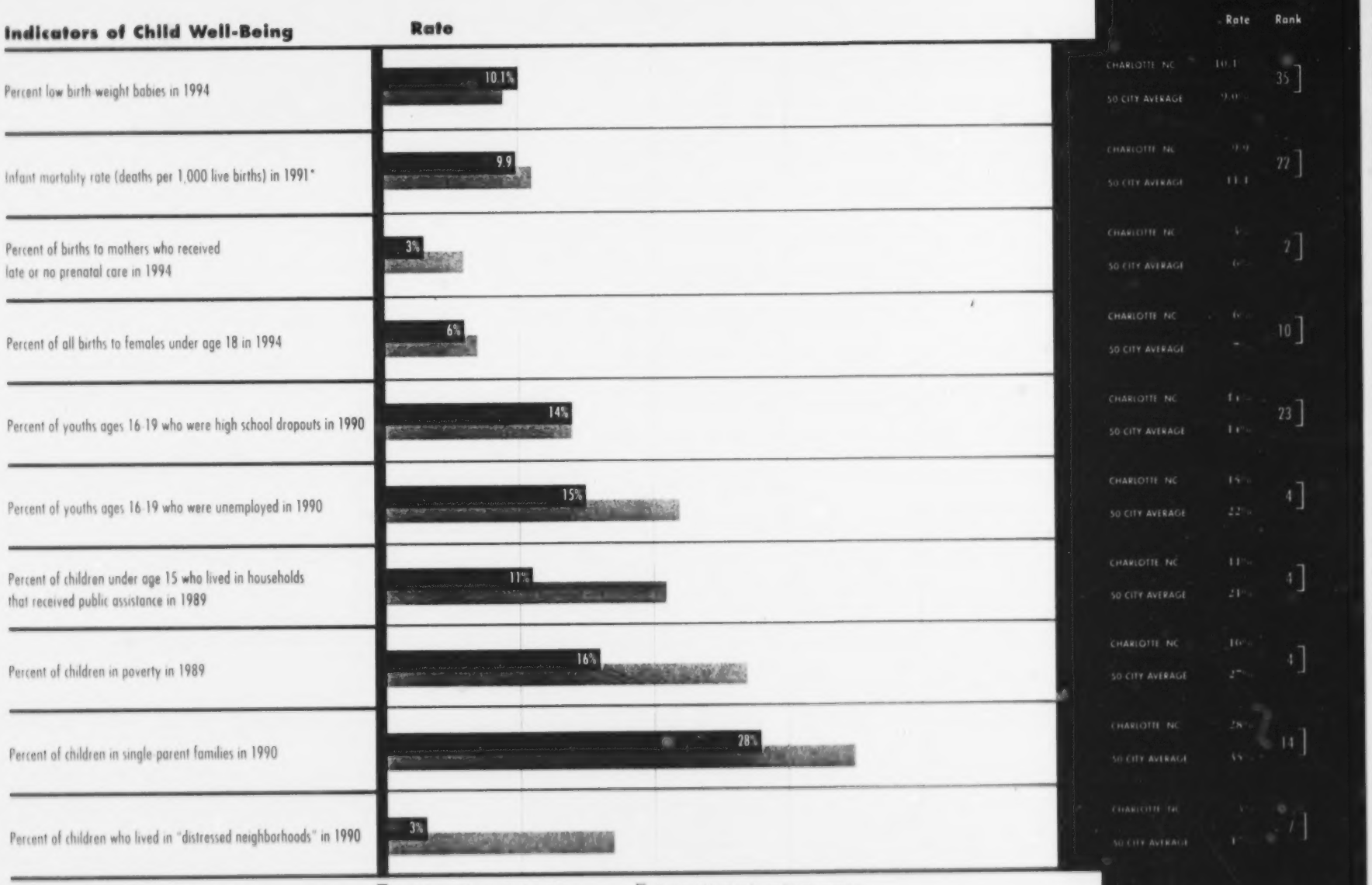


Charlotte, NC

44

45

Charlotte, NC



Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	2,783,726	7.4%
Population under age 18 in 1990	722,704	15.3%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	26.0%	8.6%

Social Characteristics

	Chicago, IL	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	NA	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	89%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	17%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	15%	8%

Economic Characteristics

	Chicago, IL	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	54%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	22%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$25,868	$28,360

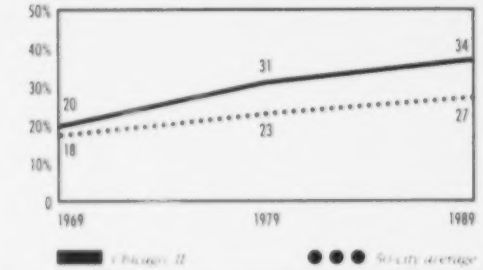
NA = Not Available

Race/Ethnicity of Children

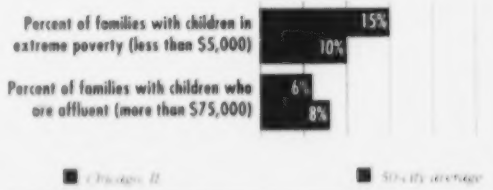
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	158,643	22.0%
Black*	337,911	46.8%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	22,867	3.2%
Native American*	1,278	0.2%
Hispanic	200,545	27.7%

*Non-Hispanic

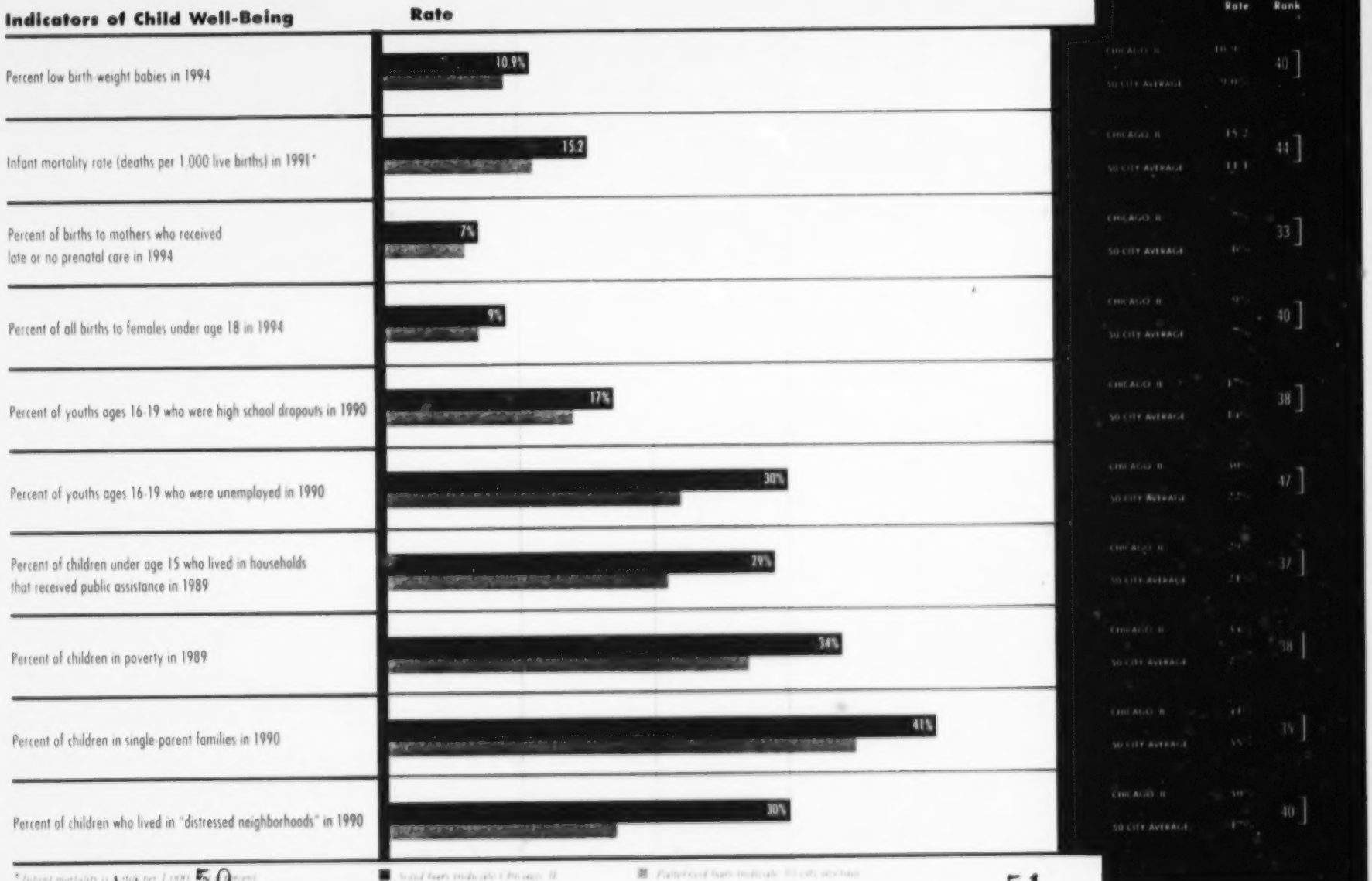
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Chicago, IL


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies in 1994
10.9%
40
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
15.2
44
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
7%
33
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
9%
40
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
17%
38
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
30%
47
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
29%
37
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
34%
38
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
41%
35
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
30%
40

Background Information

For Data on Other Large Cities in OH

- Cleveland — See page 26
- Columbus — See page 28
- Toledo — See page 100

Demographics

	Cincinnati, OH	50-city average	Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	364,040		5.6%
Population under age 18 in 1990	91,352		6.8%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	25.1%		4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

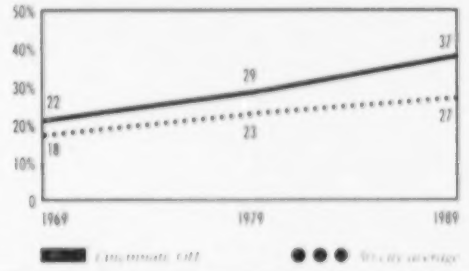
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	65,415	47.5%
Black*	66,064	50.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	749	0.8%
Native American*	158	0.2%
Hispanic	644	0.7%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Cincinnati, OH	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	621	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	94%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	18%	14%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

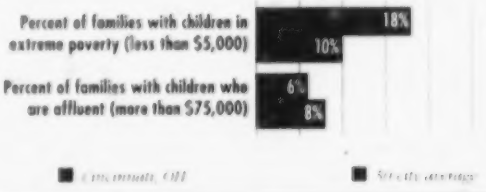
Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Economic Characteristics

	Cincinnati, OH	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	58%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	25%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$22,097	$28,360

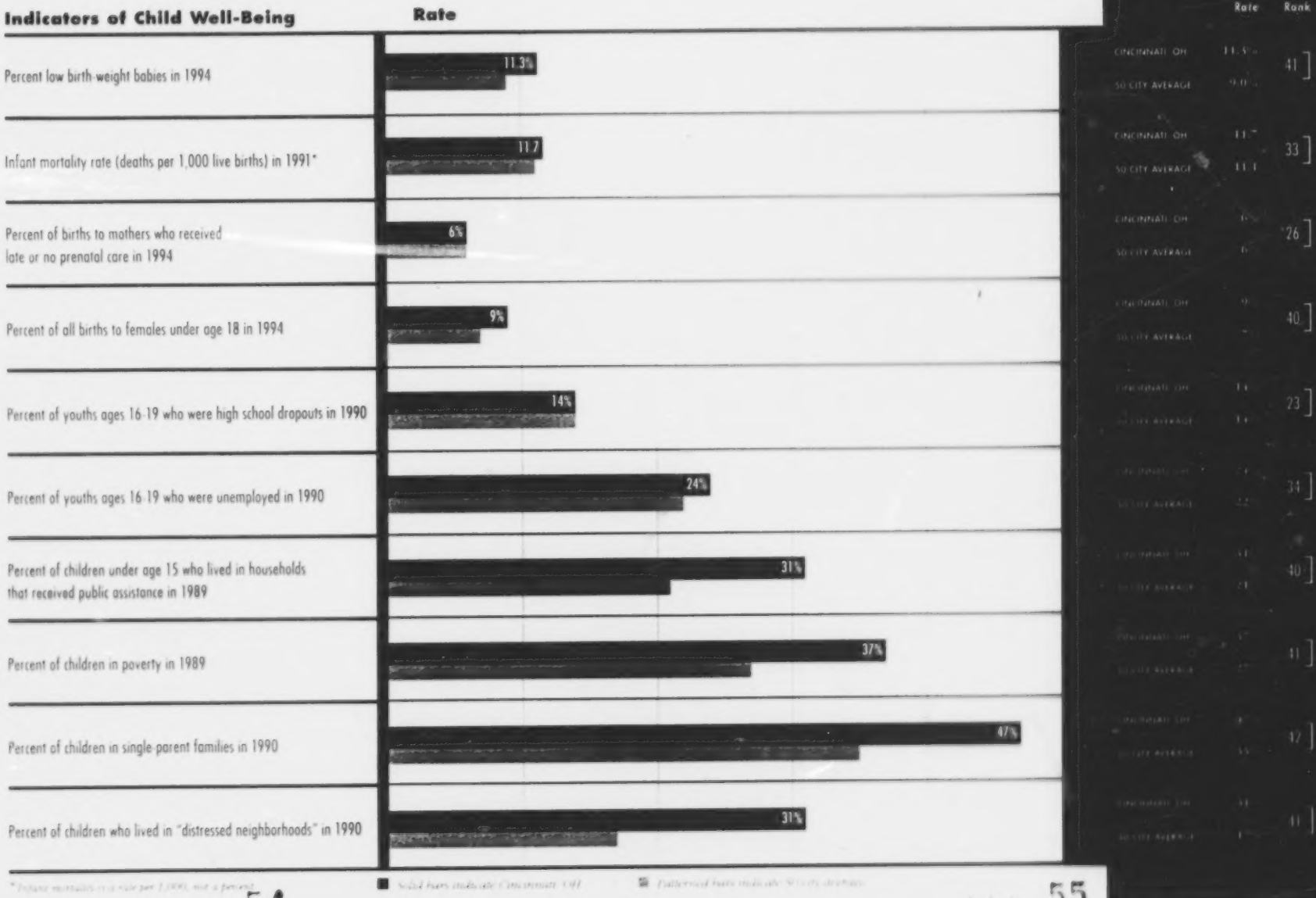
Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Cincinnati, OH

52

Cincinnati, OH



For Data on Other Large Cities in OH

- Cincinnati — See page 24
- Columbus — See page 28
- Toledo — See page 100

Demographics

	Cleveland, OH	Percent Change 1980–1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	505,616	11.8%
Population under age 18 in 1990	136,117	14.7%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	26.9%	3.2%

Social Characteristics

	Cleveland, OH	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	860	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	95%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	19%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	5%	8%

Economic Characteristics

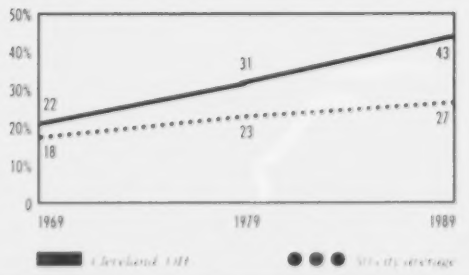
	Cleveland, OH	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	48%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	31%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$17,907	$28,560

Race/Ethnicity of Children

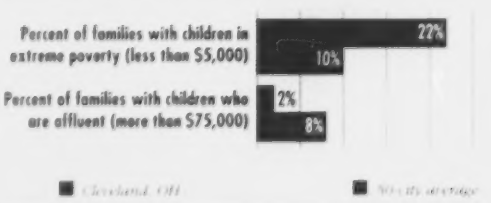
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White[1]	52,287	38.4%
Black[1]	72,721	53.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	1,300	1.0%
Native American[1]	419	0.3%
Hispanic	9,118	6.7%

[1] Non-Hispanic

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



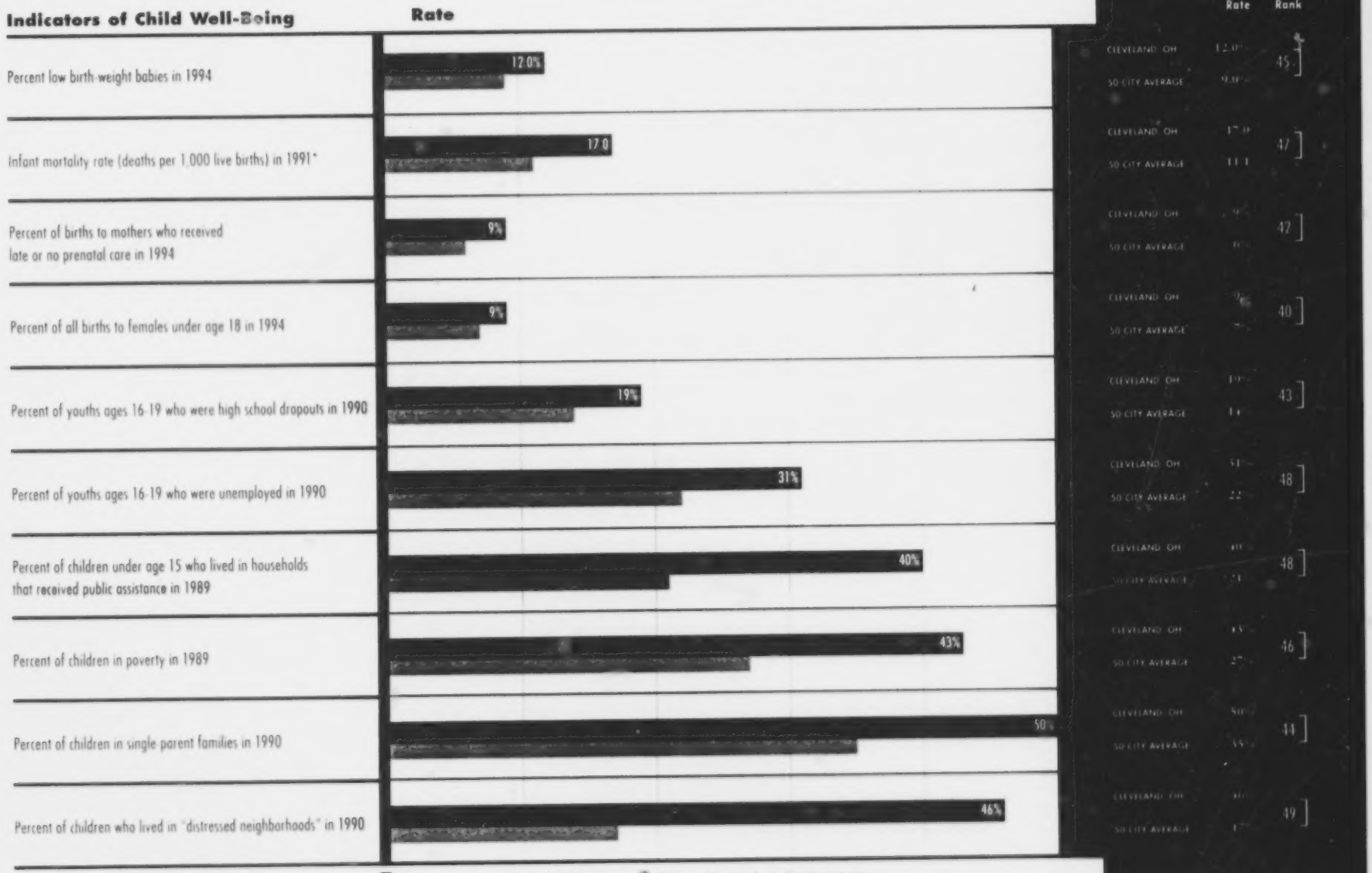
Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Cleveland, OH

56

Cleveland, OH



*Infant mortality is the rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Cleveland, OH. ▨ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average.

For Data on Other Large Cities in OH

- Cincinnati — See page 24
- Cleveland — See page 26
- Toledo — See page 100

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	632,910	12.1%
Population under age 18 in 1990	150,051	3.0%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	23.7%	8.1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

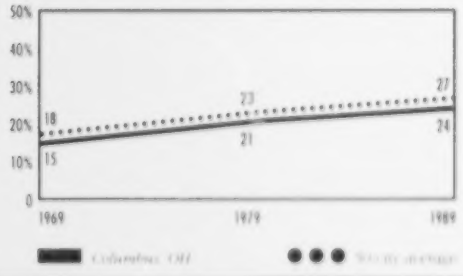
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	97,266	64.8%
Black*	46,000	30.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	3,918	2.6%
Native American*	548	0.2%
Hispanic	1,889	1.3%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Columbus, OH	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	329	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	86%	83%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	14%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	2%	8%

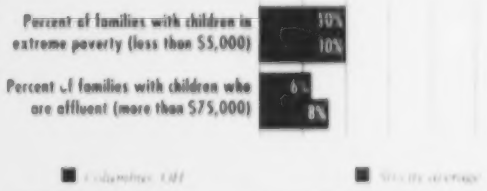
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

	Columbus, OH	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	62%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	16%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$30,810	$28,360

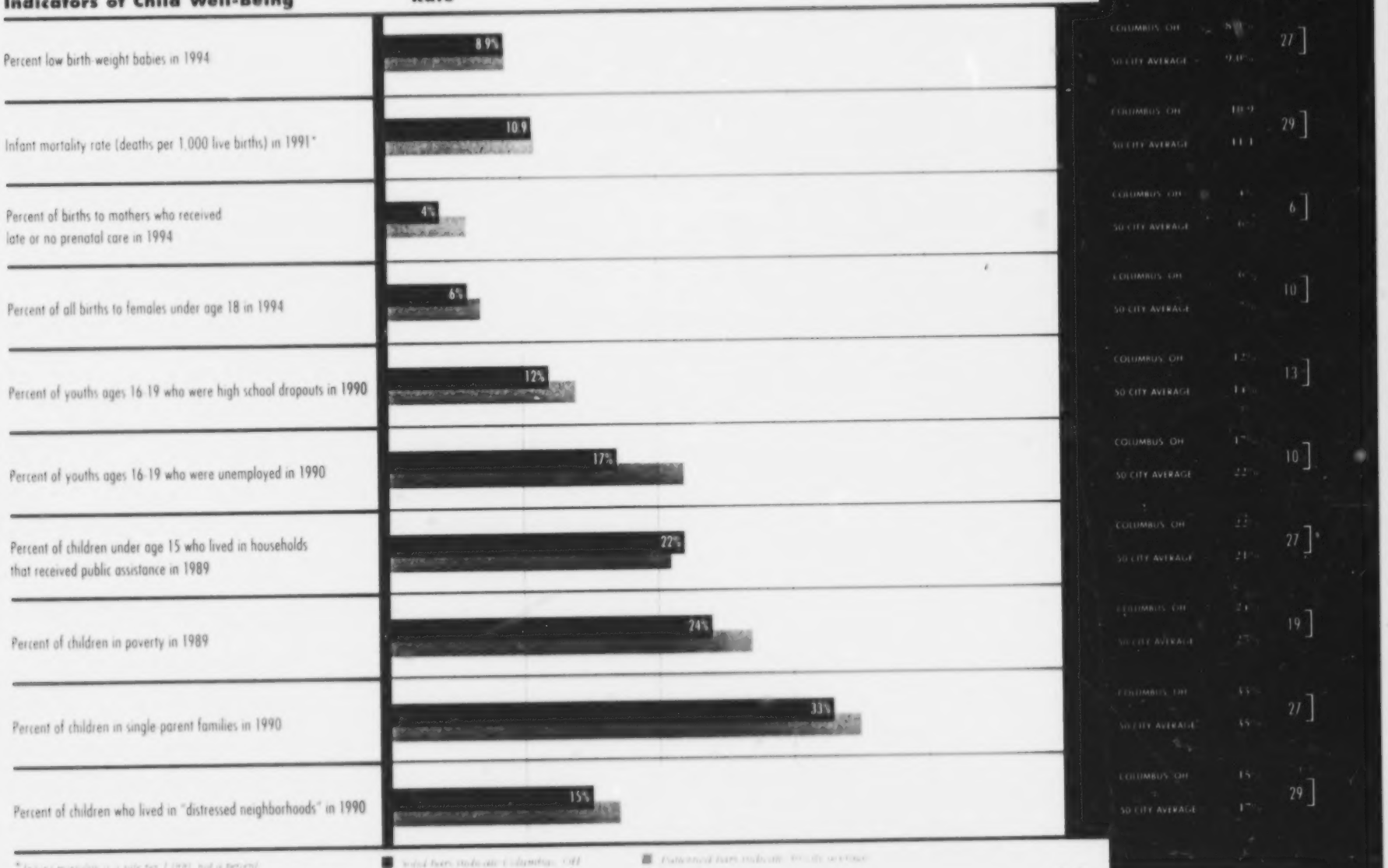
Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
10%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
8%
8%

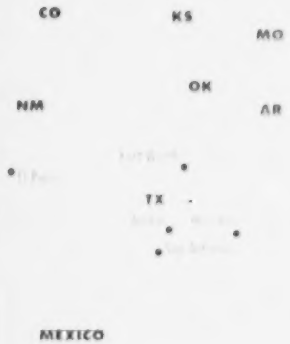
Columbus, OH

60

Columbus, OH



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.



For Data on Other Large Cities in TX

- Austin — See page 12
- El Paso — See page 38
- Fort Worth — See page 40
- Houston — See page 46
- San Antonio — See page 88

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	[1,006,877]	11.4%
Population under age 18 in 1990	[251,378]	3.0%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	[25.0%]	7.5%

Social Characteristics

	Dallas, TX | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	[829 842]
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	[76% 85%]
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	[14% 15%]
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	[11% 8%]

Economic Characteristics

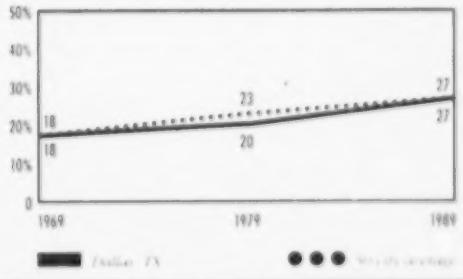
	Dallas, TX | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	[61% 59%]
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	[11% 17%]
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	[$27,516 $28,360]

Race/Ethnicity of Children

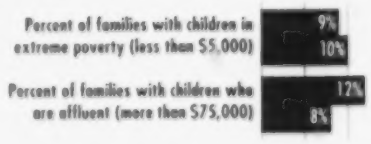
	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	[79,554 30.1%]
Black*	[91,970 36.6%]
Asian and Pacific Islander*	[5,756 2.3%]
Native American*	[840 0.3%]
Hispanic	[76,671 30.5%]

* Non-Hispanic

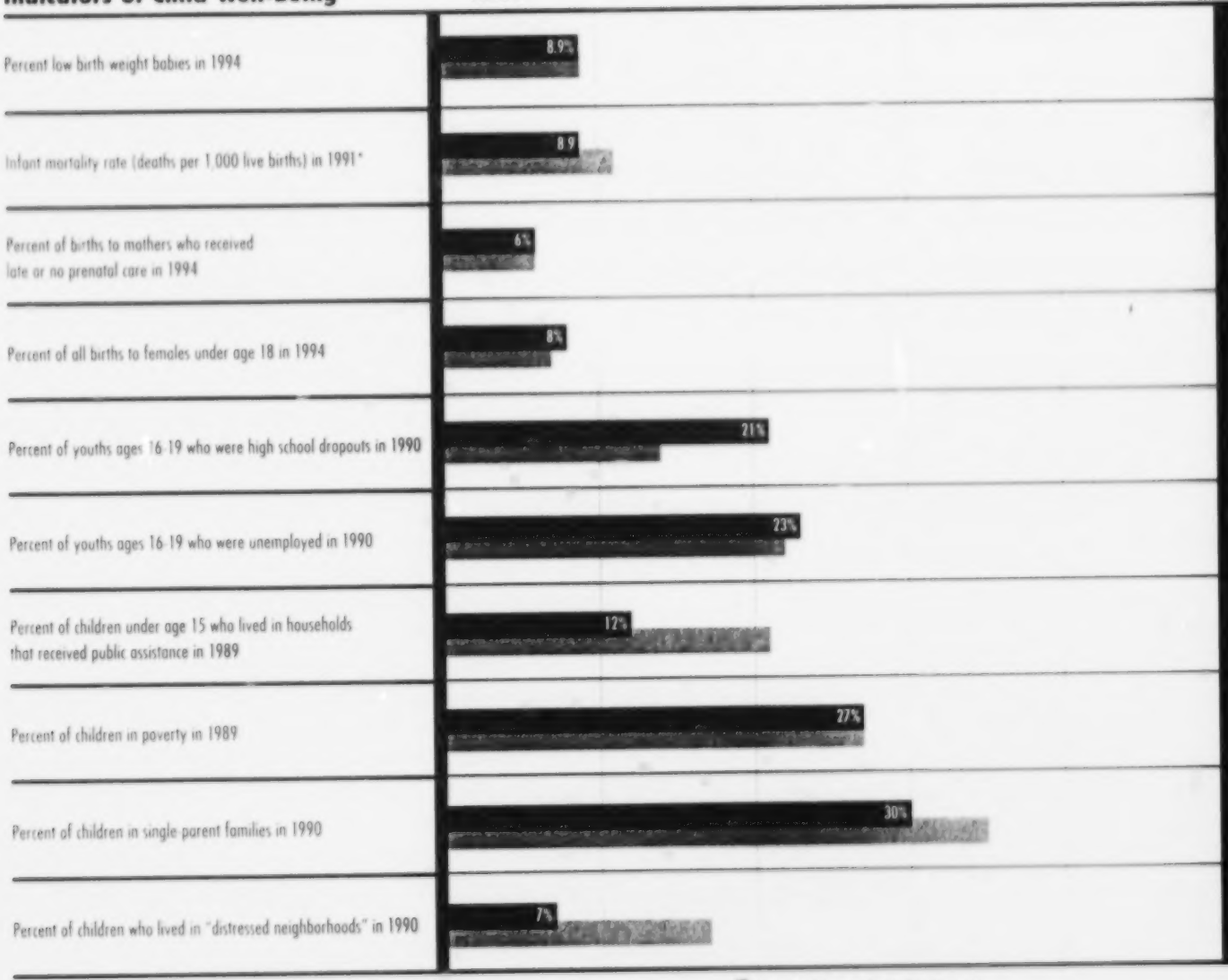
Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
9%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
12%
8%

Dallas, TX


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
8.9%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
8.9
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
6%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
8%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
21%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
23%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
12%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
27%
Percent of children in single parent families in 1990
30%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
7%

*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000 live births.

■ Solid bars indicate Dallas, TX ■ Lighter bars indicate 50 city average

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	467,610	4%
Population under age 18 in 1990	102,879	7.1%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	22.0%	2.2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

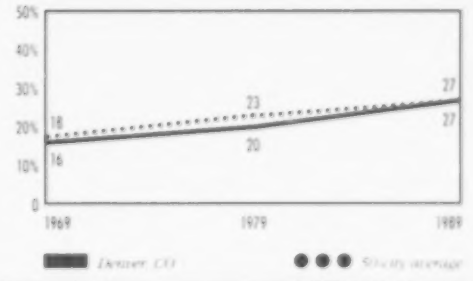
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	63,118	61.9%
Black*	17,019	16.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	2,829	2.7%
Native American*	1,208	1.2%
Hispanic	58,152	57.1%

*Non Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Denver, CO	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	454	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	81%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	15%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	6%	8%

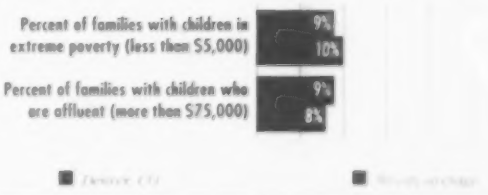
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



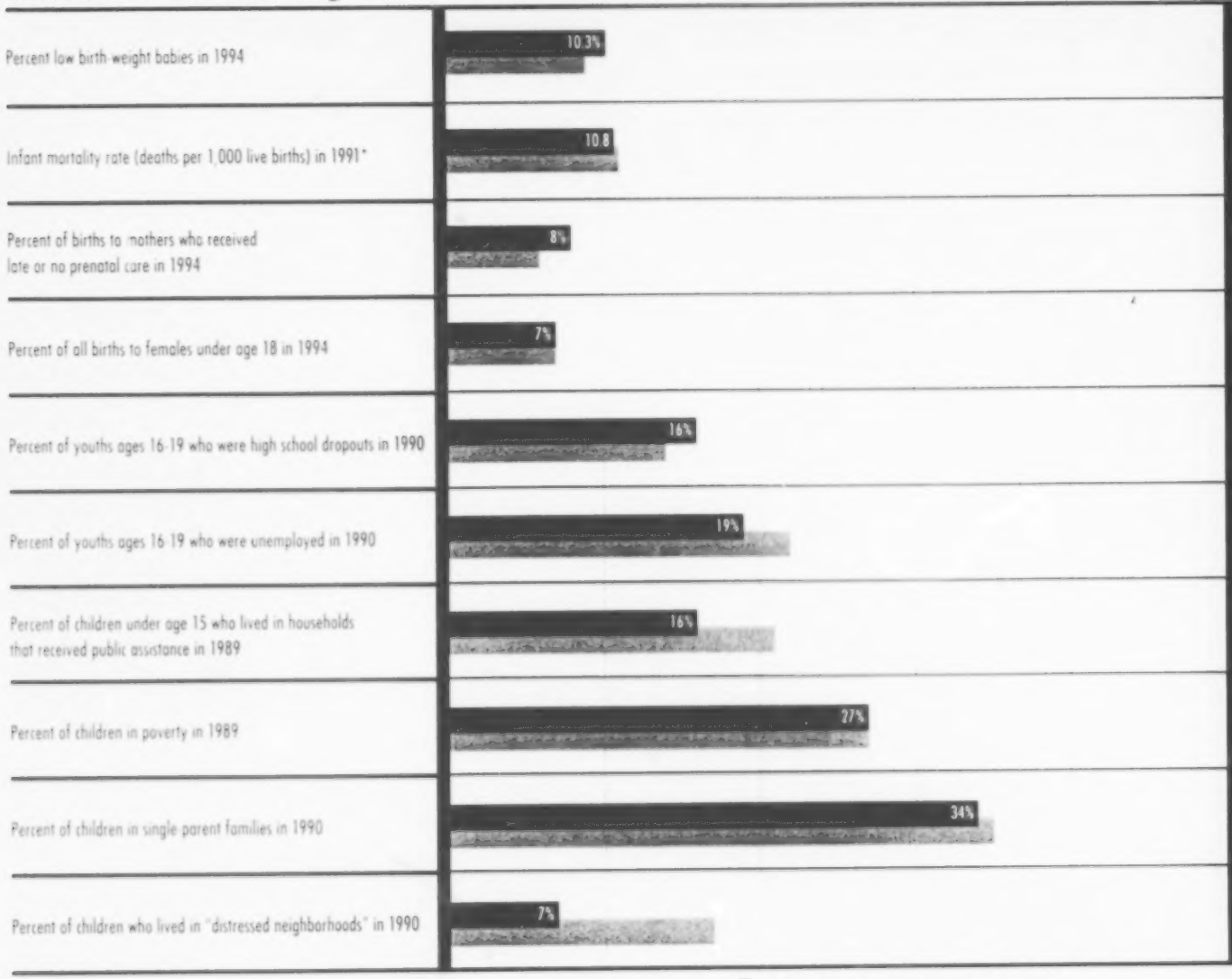
Economic Characteristics

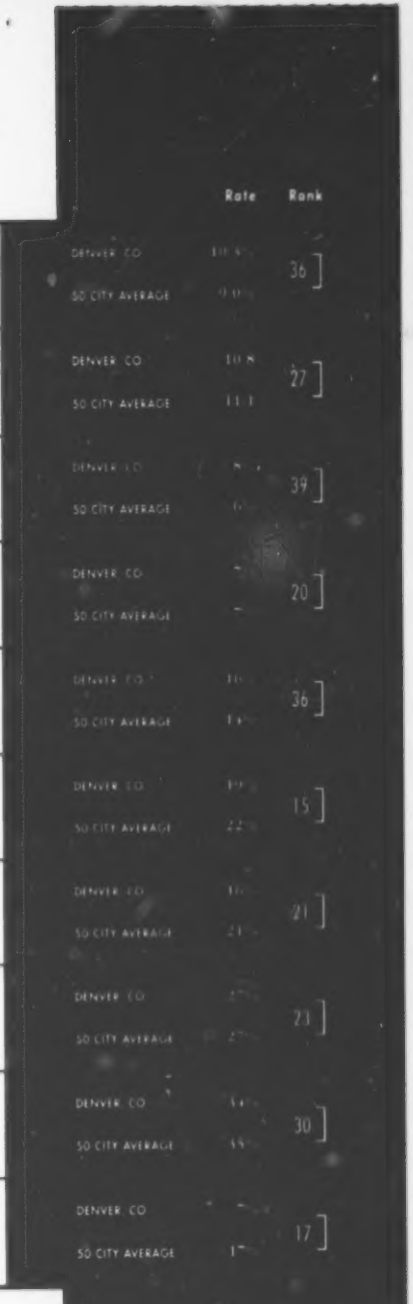
	Denver, CO	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	61%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	14%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$27,725	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Denver, CO


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
10.3%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
10.8
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
8%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
7%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
16%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
19%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
16%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
27%
Percent of children in single parent families in 1990
34%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
7%



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Denver, CO. ▨ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average.

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	[1,027,974]	14.6%
Population under age 18 in 1990	[302,515]	17.1%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	[29.4%]	2.9%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	[41,578 15.8%]
Black*	[245,992 81.4%]
Asian and Pacific Islander*	[2,654 0.9%]
Native American*	[952 0.3%]
Hispanic	[10,455 3.5%]

*Non-Hispanic

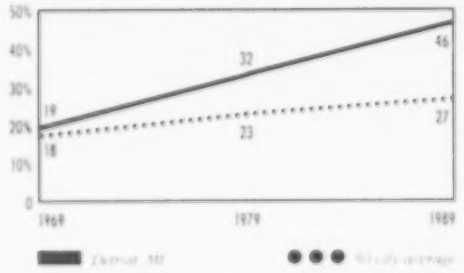
Social Characteristics

	Detroit, MI | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	[1,254 842]
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	[96% 85%]
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	[21% 15%]
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	[2% 8%]

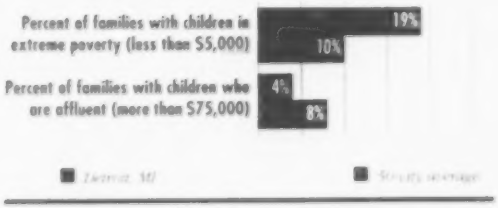
Economic Characteristics

	Detroit, MI | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	[49% 59%]
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	[35% 17%]
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	[$17,218 $28,360]

Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
19%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
4%
8%

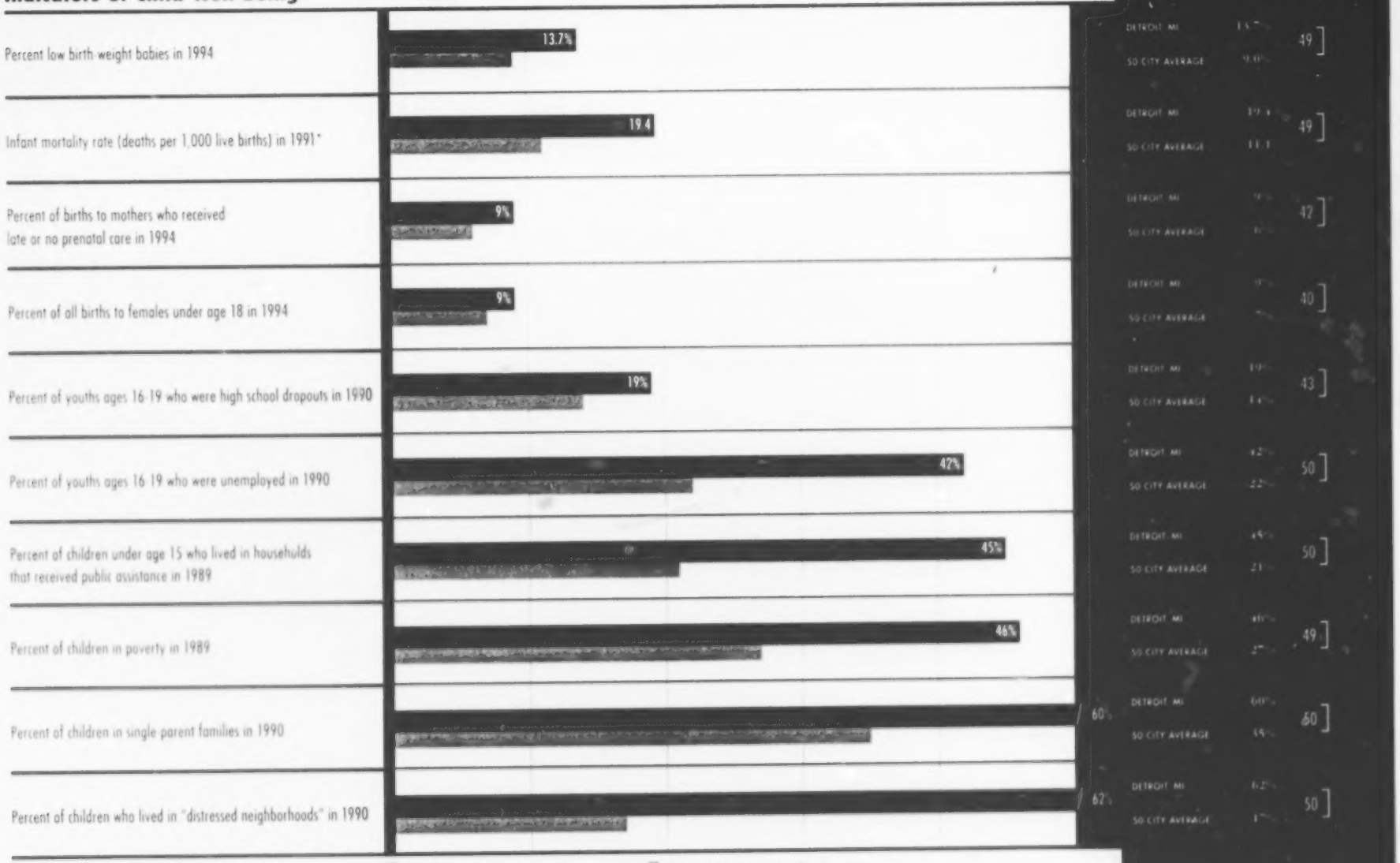
Detroit, MI

72

73

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Detroit, MI


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
13.7%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
19.4
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
9%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
9%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
19%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
42%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
45%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
46%
Percent of children in single parent families in 1990
60%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
62%
DETROIT, MI
50 CITY AVERAGE
49
49
42
40
43
50
50
49
60
50
* Infant mortality is a rate for 2 years, not a percent.
Solid bars indicate Detroit, MI
Patterned bars indicate 50 city average

District of Columbia

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	606,900	4.9%
Population under age 18 in 1990	117,092	18.5%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	19.3%	14.3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

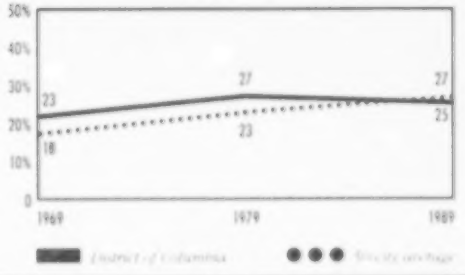
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	15,002	12.8%
Black*	92,879	79.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,488	1.3%
Native American*	197	0.2%
Hispanic	7,254	6.2%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	District of Columbia	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	1,496	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	97%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	66%	43%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	5%	8%

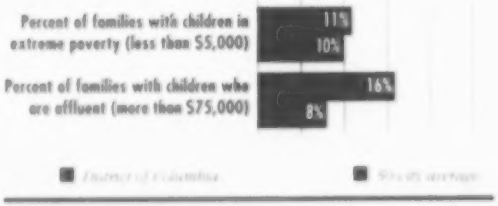
Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



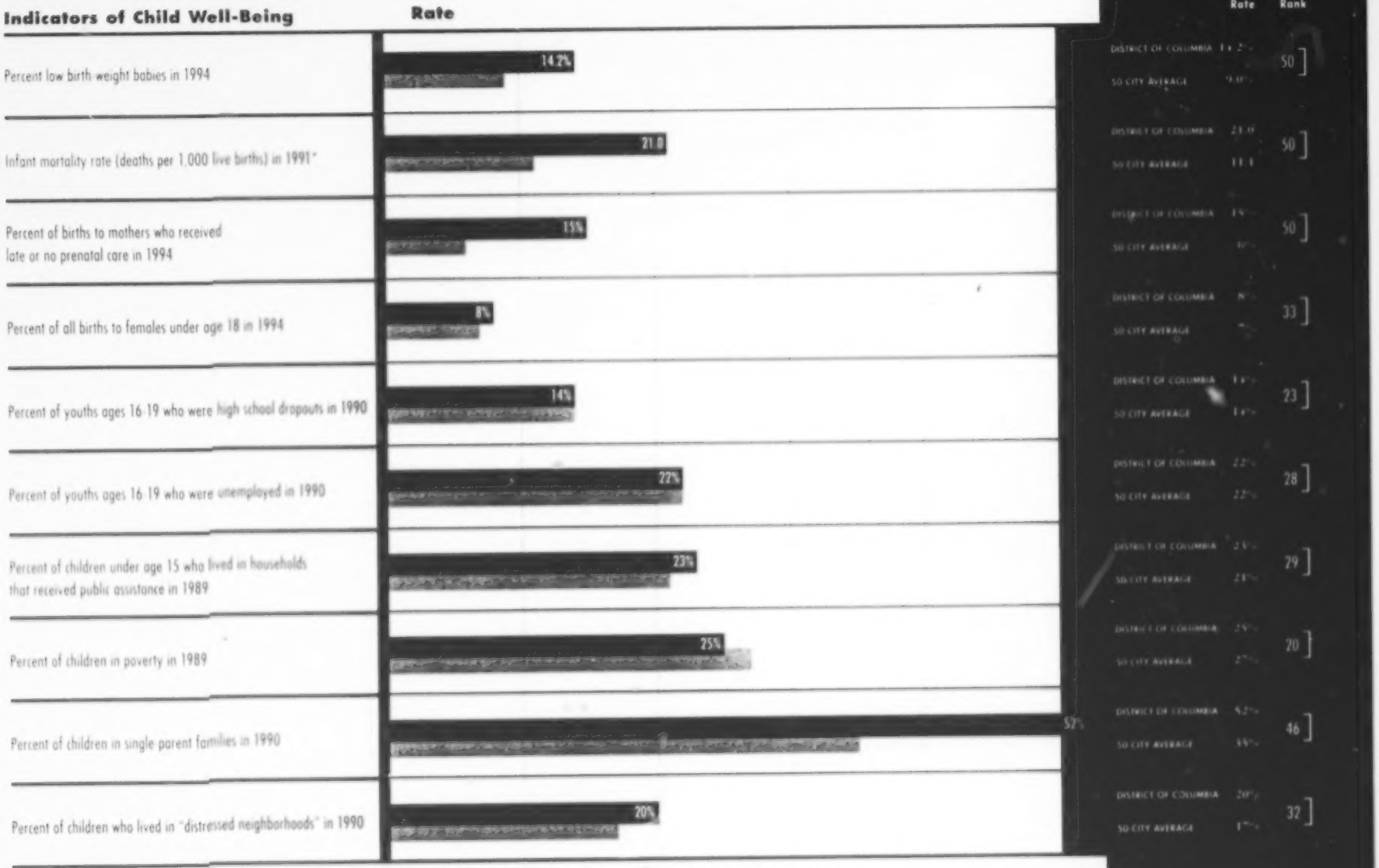
Economic Characteristics

	District of Columbia	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	67%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	21%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$27,772	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



District of Columbia



Background Information

For Data on Other Large Cities in TX

- Austin — See page 12
- Dallas — See page 30
- Fort Worth — See page 40
- Houston — See page 46
- San Antonio — See page 88

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	515,342	21.1%
Population under age 18 in 1990	164,298	10.4%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	31.9%	8.9%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	30,484	18.6%
Black*	4,968	3.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,280	0.8%
Native American*	938	0.2%
Hispanic	126,919	77.2%

*Non Hispanic

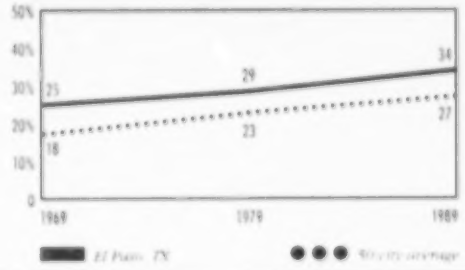
Social Characteristics

	El Paso, TX	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	572	862
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	55%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	9%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	21%	8%

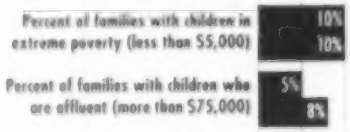
Economic Characteristics

	El Paso, TX	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	51%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	12%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$22,570	$28,560

Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



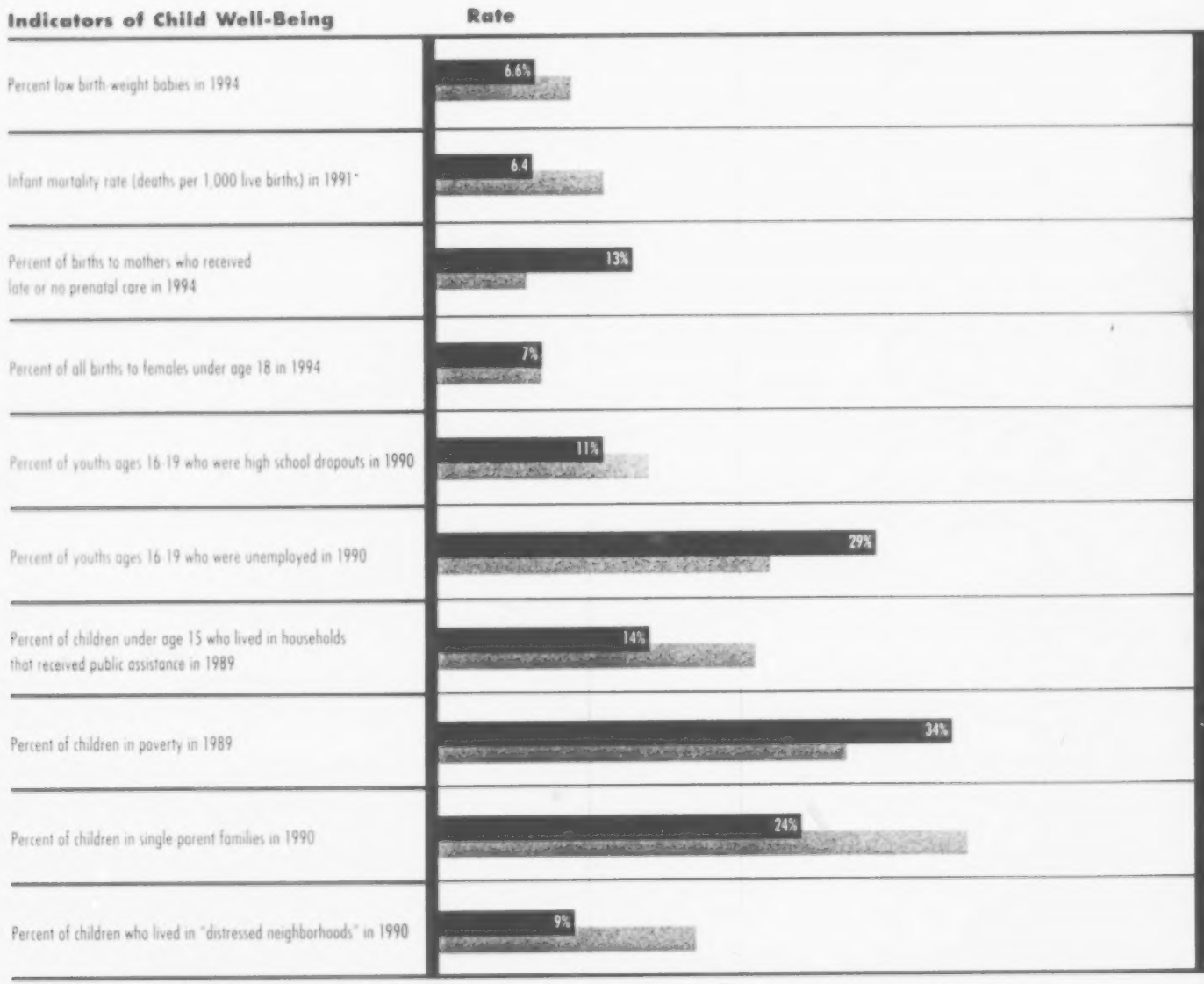
Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
10%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
5%
8%
El Paso, TX

El Paso, TX

80

El Paso, TX


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Percent low birth-weight babies in 1994
6.6%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
6.4
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
13%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
7%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
11%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
29%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
14%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
34%
Percent of children in single parent families in 1990
24%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
9%

	Rate	Rank
EL PASO, TX	[illegible]	6
50-CITY AVERAGE	[illegible]	
EL PASO, TX	[illegible]	3
50-CITY AVERAGE	[illegible]	
EL PASO, TX	[illegible]	49
50-CITY AVERAGE	[illegible]	
EL PASO, TX	[illegible]	20
50-CITY AVERAGE	[illegible]	
EL PASO, TX	[illegible]	8
50-CITY AVERAGE	[illegible]	
EL PASO, TX	[illegible]	46
50-CITY AVERAGE	[illegible]	
EL PASO, TX	[illegible]	16
50-CITY AVERAGE	[illegible]	
EL PASO, TX	[illegible]	38
50-CITY AVERAGE	[illegible]	
EL PASO, TX	[illegible]	4
50-CITY AVERAGE	[illegible]	
EL PASO, TX	[illegible]	22
50-CITY AVERAGE	[illegible]	

*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000; not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate El Paso, TX ▨ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

For Data on Other Large Cities in TX

- Austin — See page 12
- Dallas — See page 30
- El Paso — See page 38
- Houston — See page 46
- San Antonio — See page 88

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	447,619	16.3%
Population under age 18 in 1990	119,190	14.2%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	26.6%	17%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

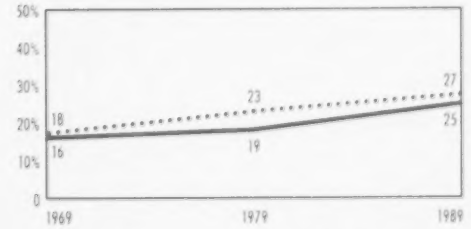
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	51,412	43.1%
Black*	31,524	26.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	2,711	2.3%
Native American*	525	0.5%
Hispanic	33,189	27.8%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Fort Worth, TX	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	655	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	64%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	12%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	8%	8%

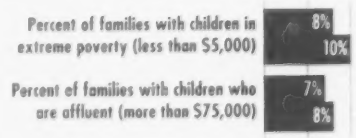
Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Economic Characteristics

	Fort Worth, TX	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	60%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	9%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$28,871	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989

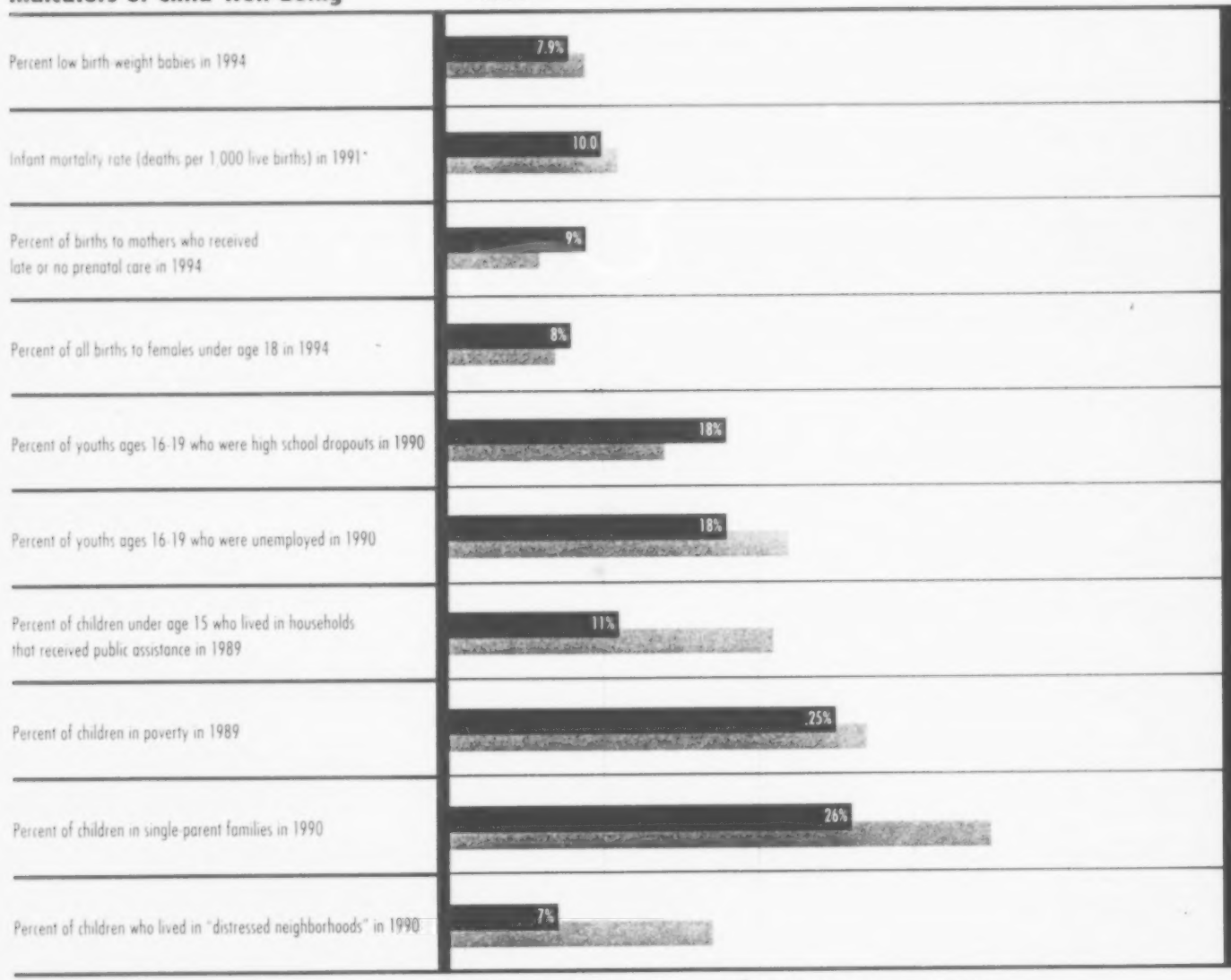


Fort Worth, TX

84

85

Fort Worth, TX


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
7.9%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
10.0
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
9%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
8%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
18%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
18%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
11%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
25%
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
26%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
7%

	Rate	Rank
FORT WORTH, TX	7.9%	19
50-CITY AVERAGE	9.0%	
FORT WORTH, TX*	10.0	23
50-CITY AVERAGE	11.1	
FORT WORTH, TX	9%	42
50-CITY AVERAGE	6%	
FORT WORTH, TX	8%	33
50-CITY AVERAGE	7%	
FORT WORTH, TX	18%	41
50-CITY AVERAGE	14%	
FORT WORTH, TX	18%	13
50-CITY AVERAGE	22%	
FORT WORTH, TX	11%	4
50-CITY AVERAGE	21%	
FORT WORTH, TX	25%	20
50-CITY AVERAGE	27%	
FORT WORTH, TX	26%	9
50-CITY AVERAGE	35%	
FORT WORTH, TX	7%	17
50-CITY AVERAGE	17%	

* Infant mortality rate for 1990, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Fort Worth, TX ▨ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

For Data on Other Large Cities in CA

- Long Beach — See page 54
- Los Angeles — See page 56
- Oakland — See page 72
- Sacramento — See page 86
- San Diego — See page 90
- San Francisco — See page 92
- San Jose — See page 94

Demographics

Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)

Total population in 1990	354,202	62.2%
Population under age 18 in 1990	112,427	84.7%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	31.7%	13.8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

Number in 1990 | % of Total

White*	98,125	55.9%
Black*	10,365	9.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	20,925	18.6%
Native American*	812	0.7%
Hispanic	41,761	37.1%

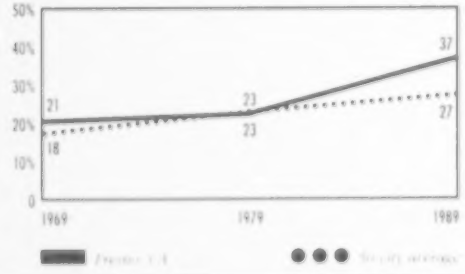
*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

Fresno, CA | 50-city average

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	891	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	67%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	12%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	20%	8%

Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989

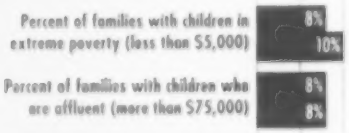


Economic Characteristics

Fresno, CA | 50-city average

Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	45%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	31%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$24,765	$28,360

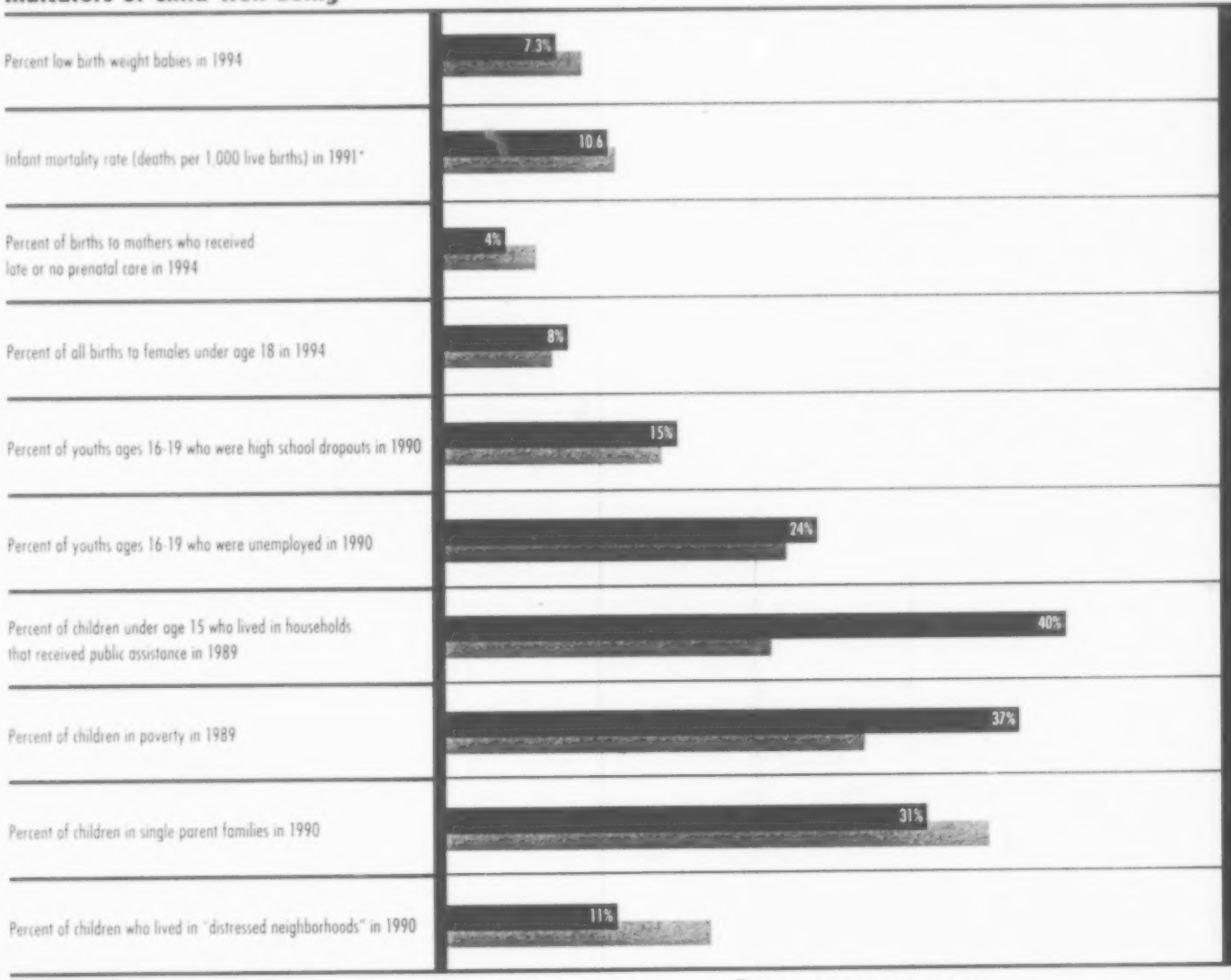
Poverty and Affluence in 1989

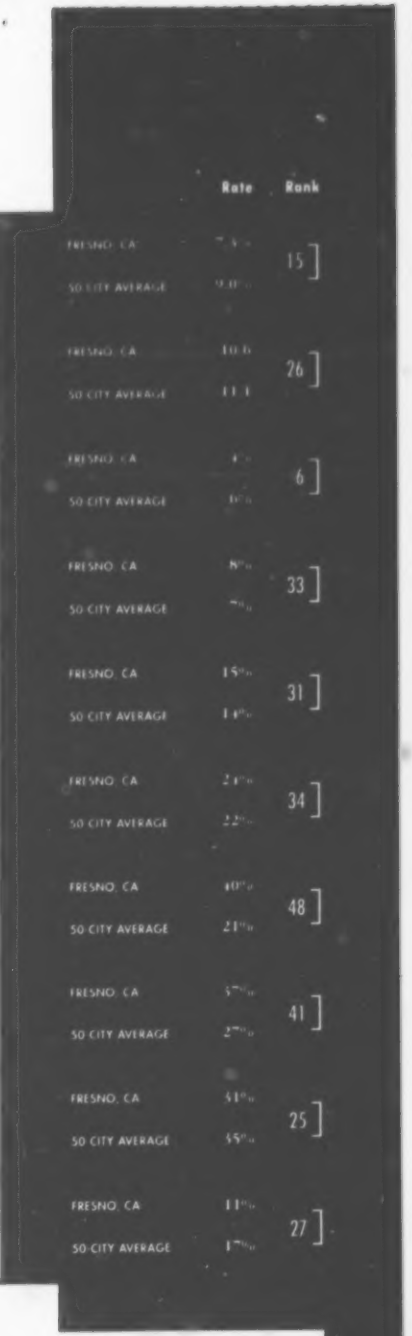

Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
8%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
8%
8%

Fresno, CA

83

Fresno, CA


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
7.3%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
10.6
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
4%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
8%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
15%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
24%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
40%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
37%
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
31%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
11%



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Demographics

Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)

Total population in 1990	[365,272]	0%
Population under age 18 in 1990	[69,855]	17.2%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	[19.1%]	17.2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

Number in 1990 | % of Total

White*	[14,352 20.5%]
Black*	[1,103 1.6%]
Asian and Pacific Islander*	[48,679 69.7%]
Native American*	[197 0.3%]
Hispanic	[5,175 7.4%]

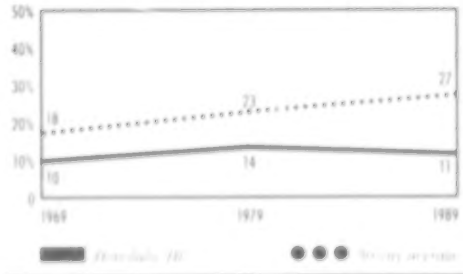
*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

Honolulu, HI | 50-city average

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	[751 842]
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	[78% 83%]
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	[9% 13%]
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	[12% 8%]

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

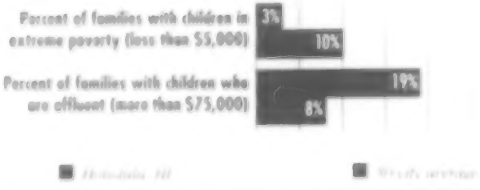


Economic Characteristics

Honolulu, HI | 50-city average

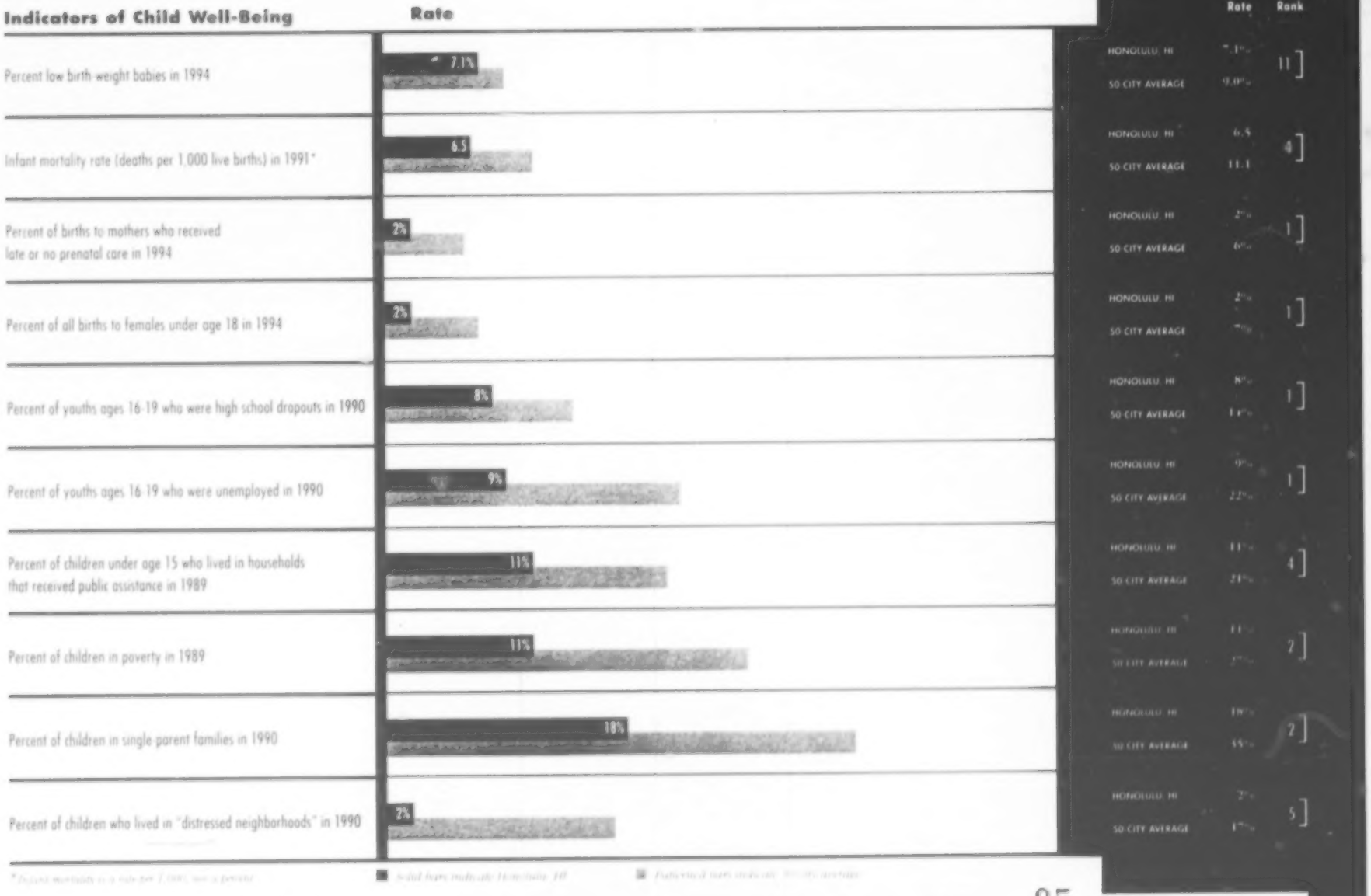
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	[65% 59%]
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	[8% 17%]
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	[$41,654 $28,360]

Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
3%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
19%
8%

Honolulu, HI

Honolulu, HI



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Honolulu, HI ■ Patterned bars indicate 50 city average

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For Data on Other Large Cities in TX

- Austin — See page 12
- Dallas — See page 30
- El Paso — See page 38
- Fort Worth — See page 40
- San Antonio — See page 88

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	1,630,553	22%
Population under age 18 in 1990	455,894	38%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	28.0%	5.9%

Social Characteristics

	Houston, TX	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	397	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	68%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	11%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	15%	8%

Economic Characteristics

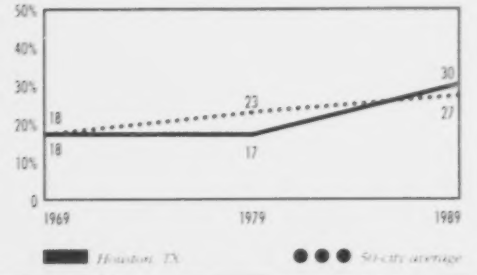
	Houston, TX	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	57%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	12%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$26,258	$28,360

Race/Ethnicity of Children

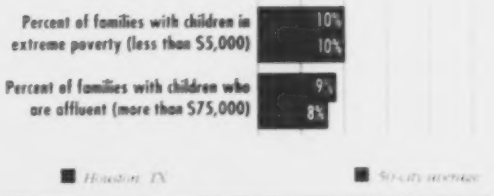
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	115,491	26.5%
Black*	138,595	31.8%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	17,692	4.1%
Native American*	565	0.1%
Hispanic	162,525	37.2%

*Non-Hispanic

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Houston, TX

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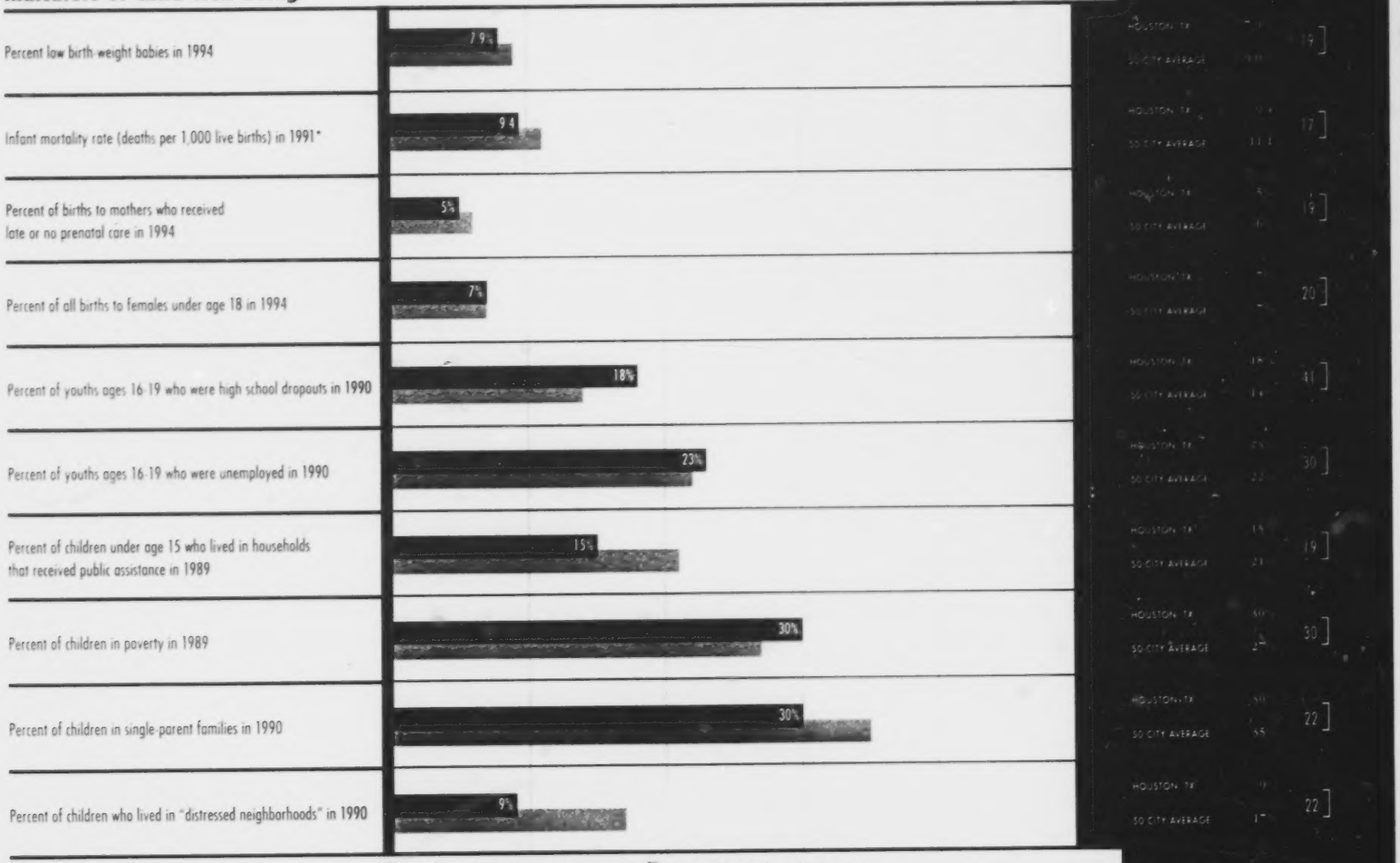
Houston, TX



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Houston, TX ■ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980–1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	731,327	4.3%
Population under age 18 in 1990	190,120	5.1%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	26.0%	9.4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

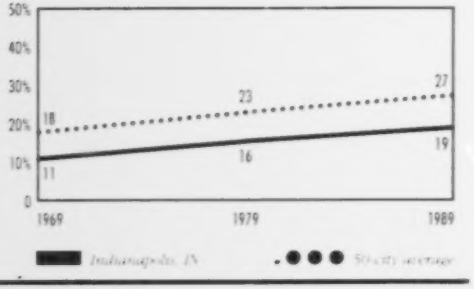
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	131,308	69.1%
Black*	53,464	28.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,810	1.0%
Native American*	364	0.2%
Hispanic	2,650	1.4%

*Non Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Indianapolis, IN	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	NA	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	88%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	15%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

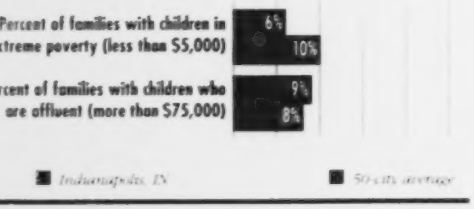


Economic Characteristics

	Indianapolis, IN	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	67%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	9%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$33,279	$28,360

NA=Not Available

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Indianapolis, IN

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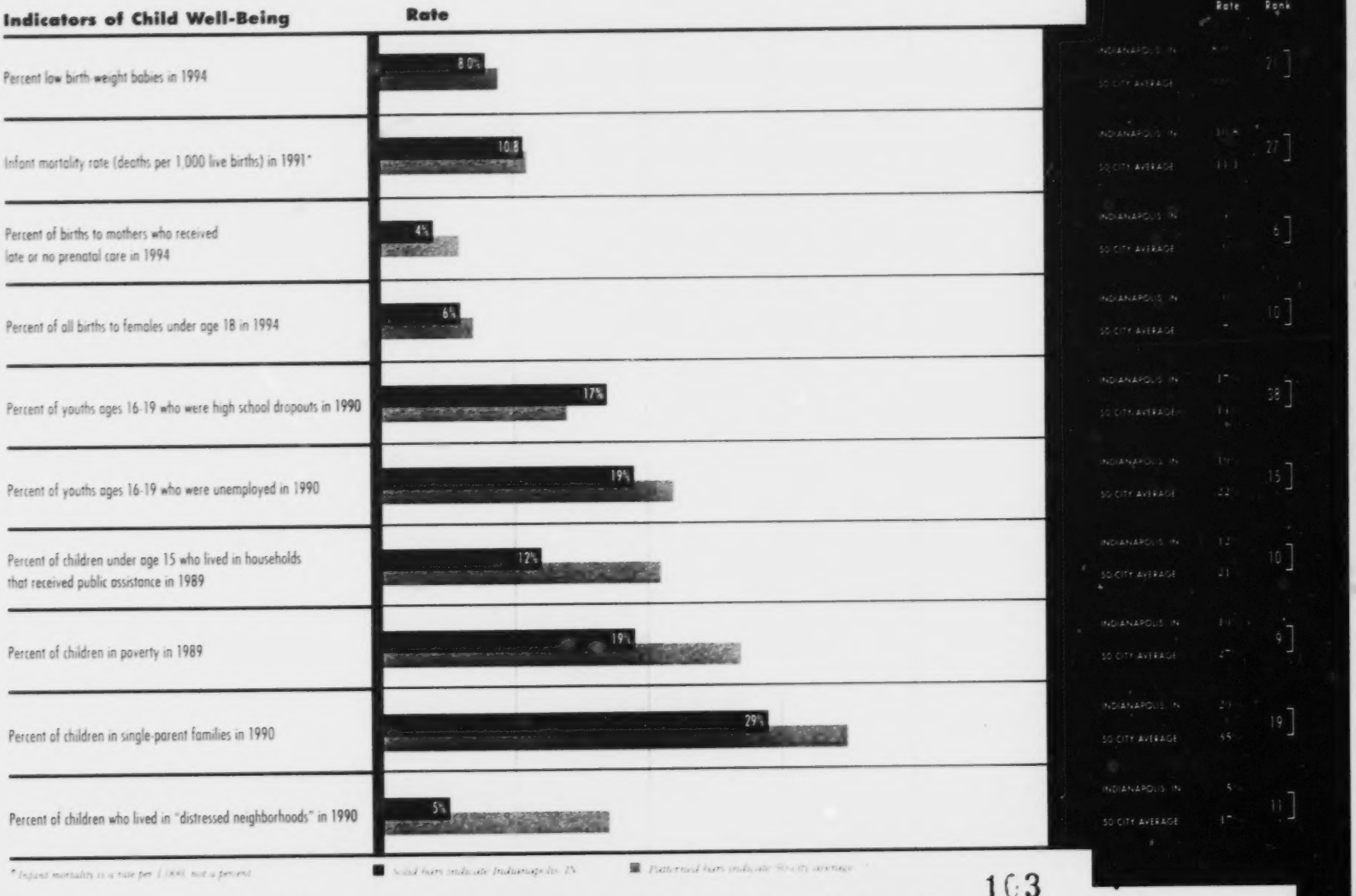
Indianapolis, IN



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Indianapolis, IN ■ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

Background Information

For Data on Other Large Cities in FL

• Miami See page 60

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 decrease | increase
Total population in 1990	635,230	17.4%
Population under age 18 in 1990	174,546	11.9%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	27.4%	4.7%

Social Characteristics

	Jacksonville, FL	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	804	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	80%	83%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	12%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

Economic Characteristics

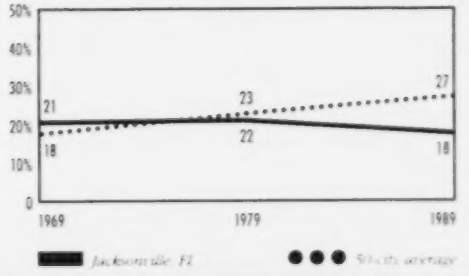
	Jacksonville, FL	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	63%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	9%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$31,679	$28,360

Race/Ethnicity of Children

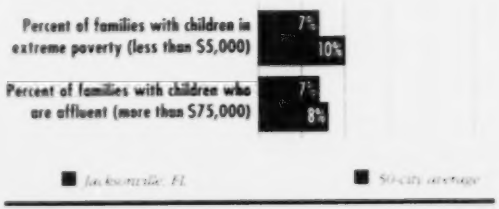
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	110,957	63.6%
Black*	55,976	31.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	3,676	2.1%
Native American*	432	0.2%
Hispanic	5,123	2.9%

*Non-Hispanic

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Jacksonville, FL

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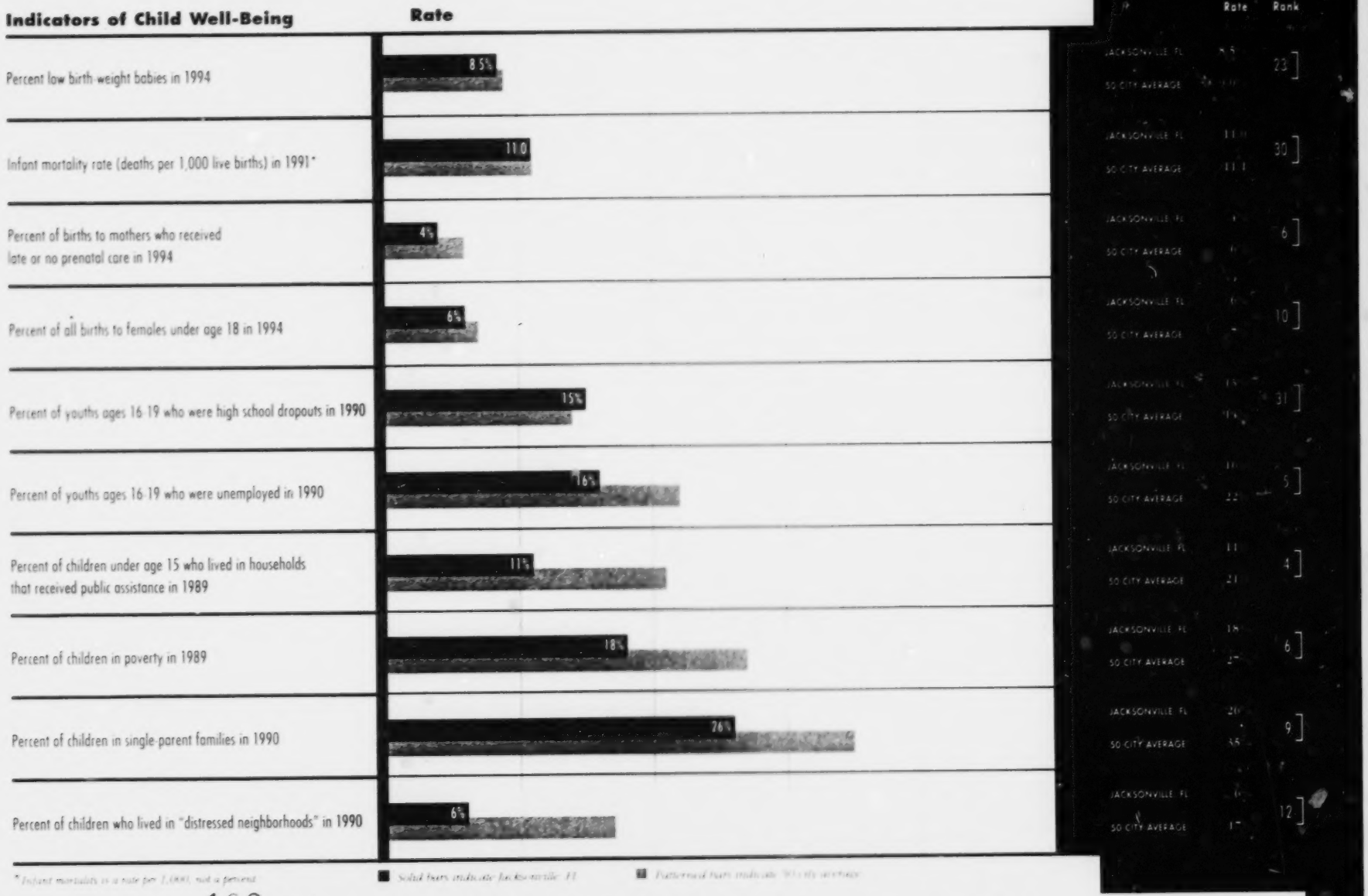
Jacksonville, FL



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For Data on Other Large Cities in MO

• St. Louis See page 98

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	435,146	2.9% increase
Population under age 18 in 1990	108,032	9.0% decrease
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	24.8%	6.3% decrease

Race/Ethnicity of Children

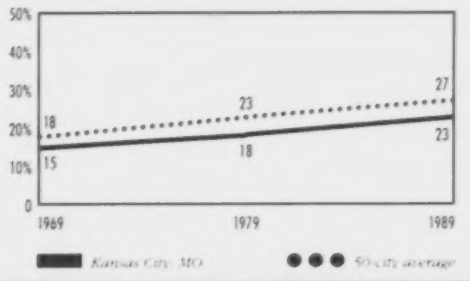
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	58,481	54.1%
Black*	41,781	38.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,611	1.5%
Native American*	525	0.5%
Hispanic	5,642	5.2%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Kansas City, MO	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	1183	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	91%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	16%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

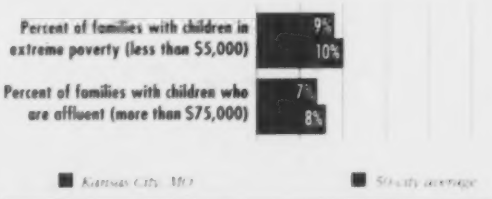
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

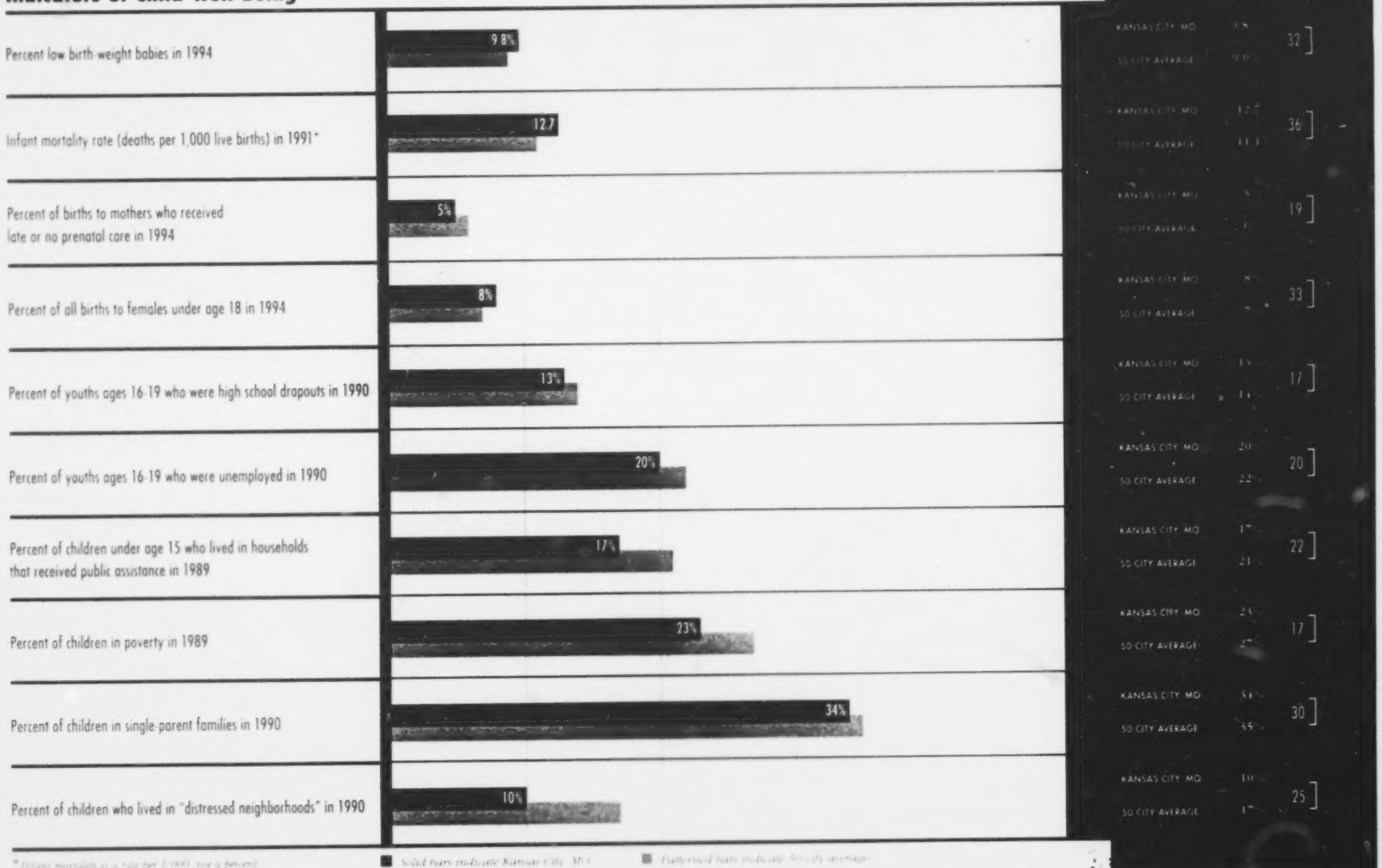
	Kansas City, MO	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	66%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	11%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$31,304	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Kansas City, MO

Kansas City, MO



Demographics

		Percent Change 1980–1990 decrease | increase
Total population in 1990	429,433	18.7%
Population under age 18 in 1990	109,467	32.3%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	25.5%	11.3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

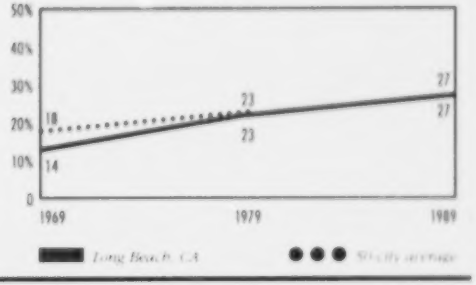
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White[1]	31,507	28.8%
Black[1]	19,502	17.8%
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	19,933	18.2%
Native American[1]	538	0.5%
Hispanic	37,581	34.3%

[1] Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Long Beach, CA	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	981	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	75%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	10%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	22%	8%

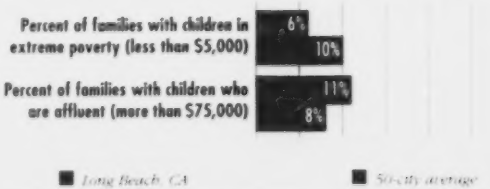
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

	Long Beach, CA	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	50%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	21%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$30,030	$28,360

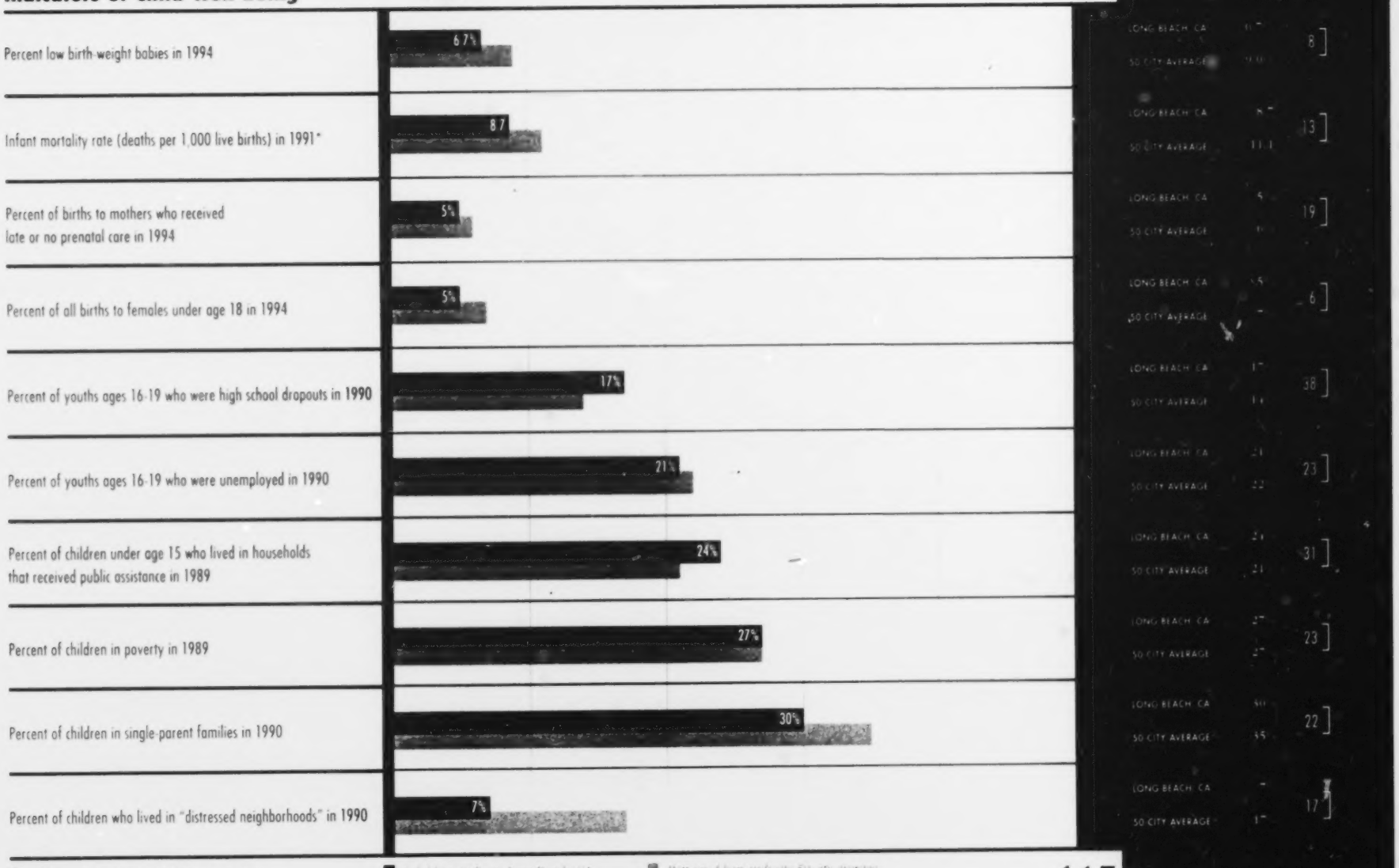
Poverty and Affluence in 1989



For Data on Other Large Cities in CA

- Fresno — See page 42
- Los Angeles — See page 56
- Oakland — See page 72
- Sacramento — See page 86
- San Diego — See page 90
- San Francisco — See page 92
- San Jose — See page 94

Long Beach, CA



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Long Beach, CA ■ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

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Background Information

For Data on Other Large Cities in CA

- Fresno — See page 42
- Long Beach — See page 54
- Oakland — See page 72
- Sacramento — See page 86
- San Diego — See page 90
- San Francisco — See page 92
- San Jose — See page 94

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	5,485,398	17.5%
Population under age 18 in 1990	865,277	15.9%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	24.8%	1.3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

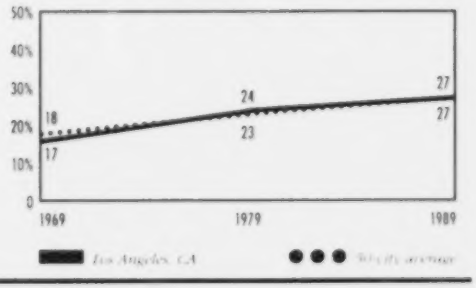
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	195,729	22.4%
Black*	119,963	13.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	69,792	8.1%
Native American*	2,010	0.2%
Hispanic	473,821	54.9%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Los Angeles, CA	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	1,295	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	78%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	11%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	29%	8%

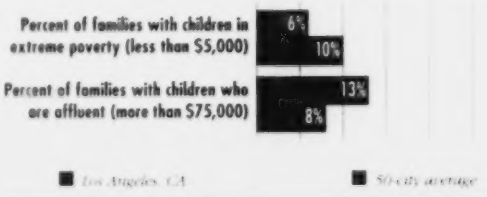
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



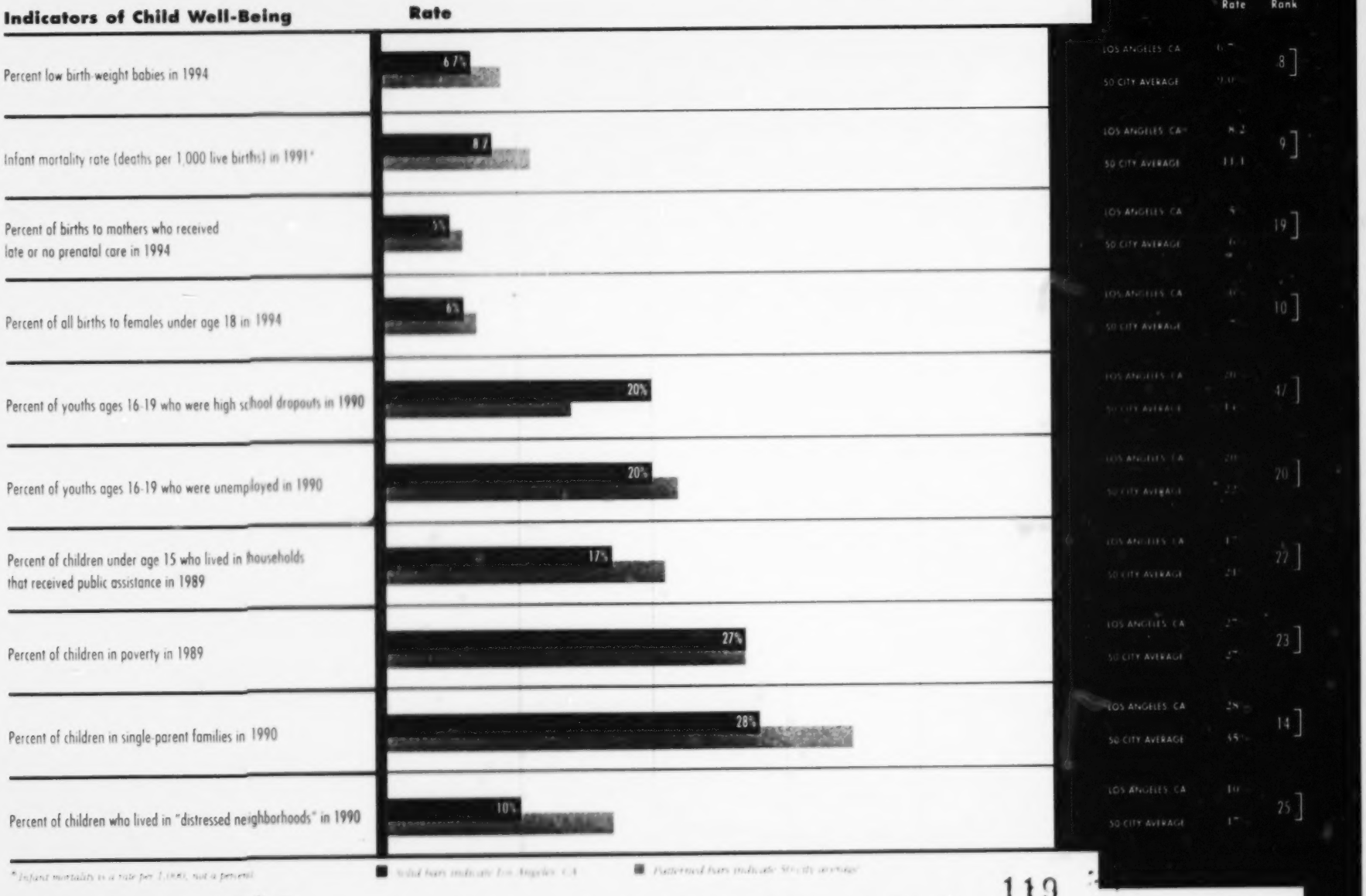
Economic Characteristics

	Los Angeles, CA	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	55%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	14%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$28,897	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Los Angeles, CA



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Los Angeles, CA ■ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

For Data on Other Large Cities in TN

• Nashville Davidson See page 66

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	610,337	5.8%
Population under age 18 in 1990	165,914	12.9%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	26.9%	7.1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	47,849	29.2%
Black*	113,294	69.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,285	0.8%
Native American*	205	0.1%
Hispanic	1,145	0.7%

*Non-Hispanic

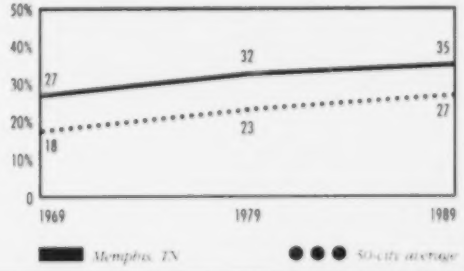
Social Characteristics

	Memphis, TN	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	676	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	91%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	20%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

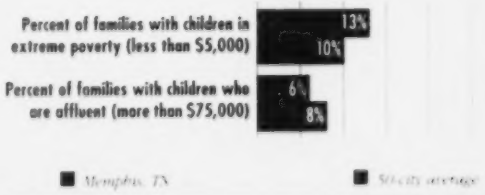
Economic Characteristics

	Memphis, TN	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	68%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	17%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$24,264	$28,560

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

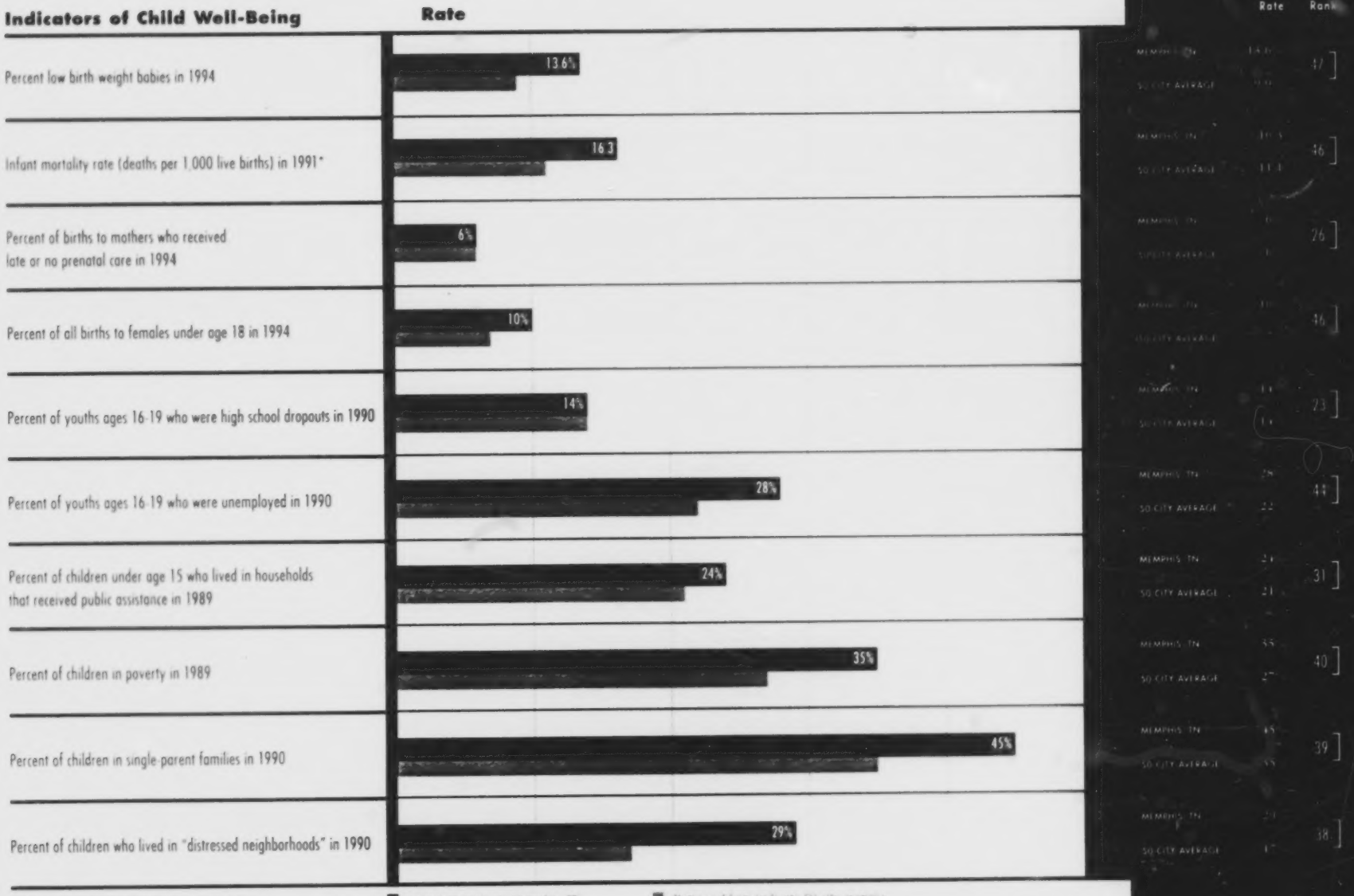


Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Memphis, TN

Memphis, TN



* Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Memphis, TN ■ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

For Data on Other Large Cities in FL

• Jacksonville See page 50

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	358,548	3.5%
Population under age 18 in 1990	82,495	11.1%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	23.0%	7.5%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

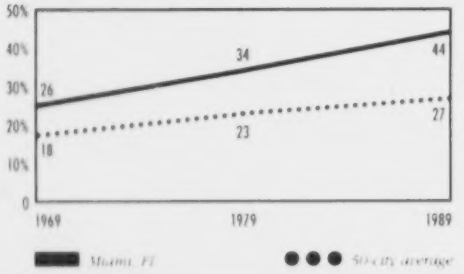
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	9,080	11.0%
Black*	31,215	37.8%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	578	0.5%
Native American*	49	0.1%
Hispanic	41,516	50.3%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Miami, FL	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	1,499	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	86%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	12%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	57%	8%

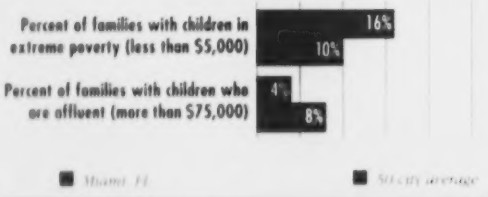
Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Economic Characteristics

	Miami, FL	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	57%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	20%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$16,767	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Miami, FL

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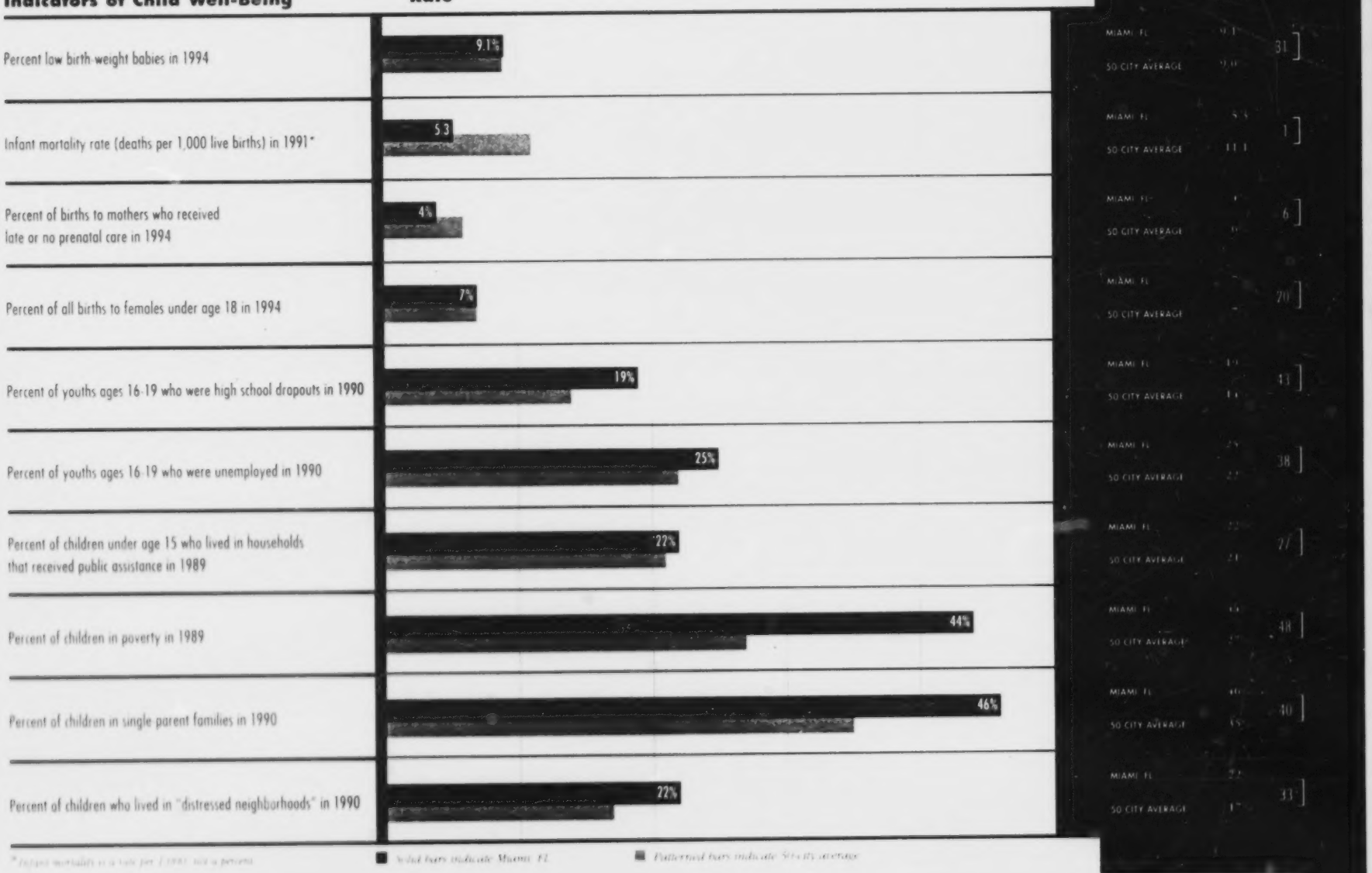
Miami, FL



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Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	628,088	1.3% increase
Population under age 18 in 1990	172,140	0.2% increase
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	27.4%	1.5% increase

Race/Ethnicity of Children

	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	71,015	41.3%
Black*	76,866	44.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	4,636	2.7%
Native American*	1,867	1.1%
Hispanic	17,061	9.9%

*Non Hispanic

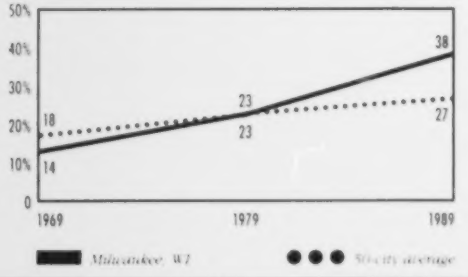
Social Characteristics

	Milwaukee, WI	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	1,006	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	93%	83%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	19%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	4%	8%

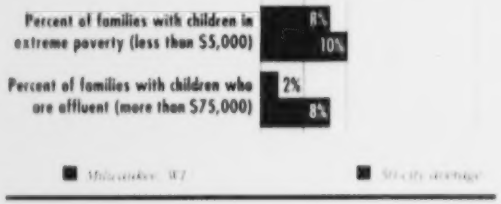
Economic Characteristics

	Milwaukee, WI	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	58%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	25%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$23,919	$28,360

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Milwaukee, WI

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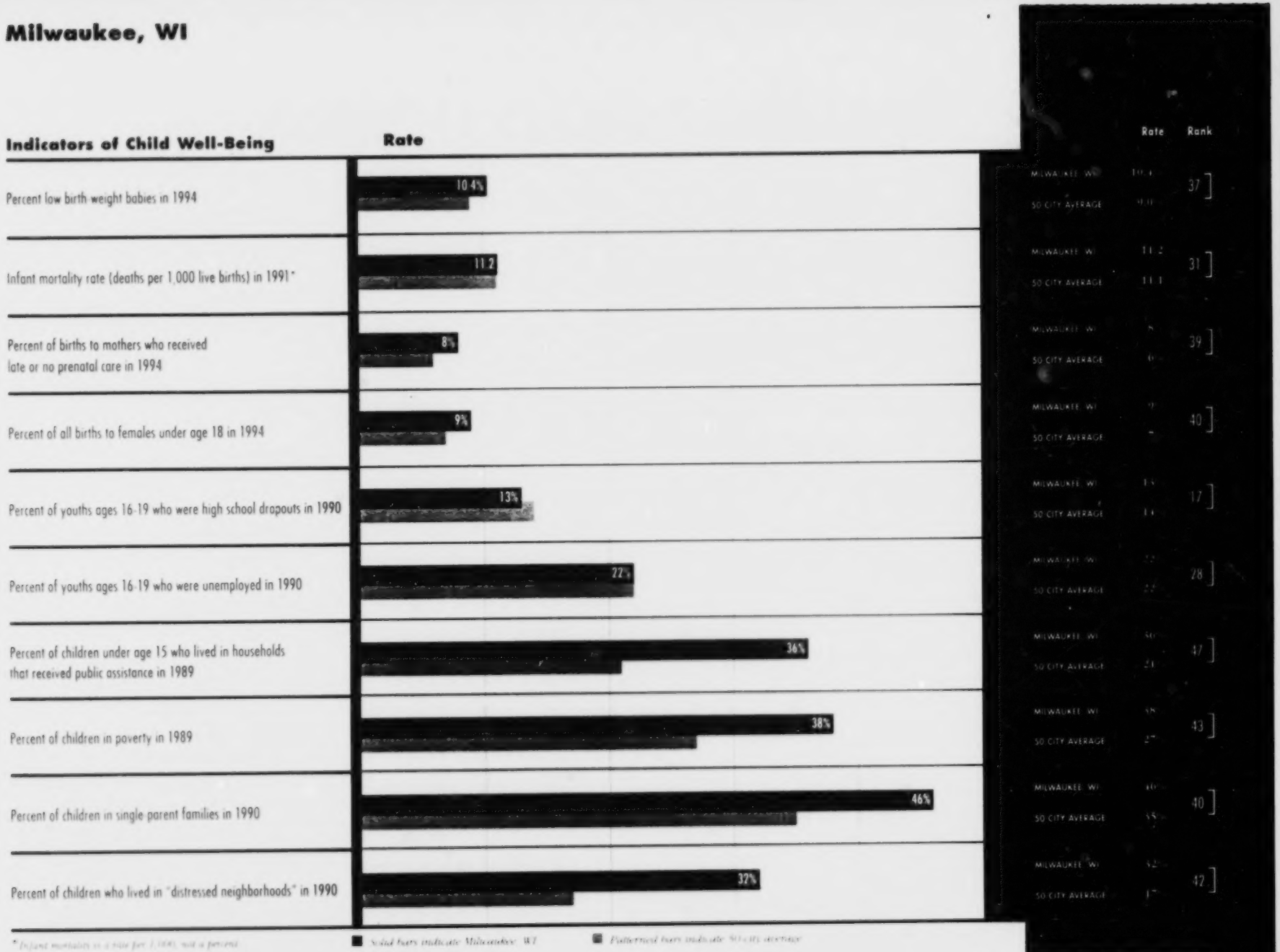
Milwaukee, WI



Background Information

Minneapolis, MN

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	368,383	0.8%
Population under age 18 in 1990	75,950	2.4%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	20.6%	3.1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

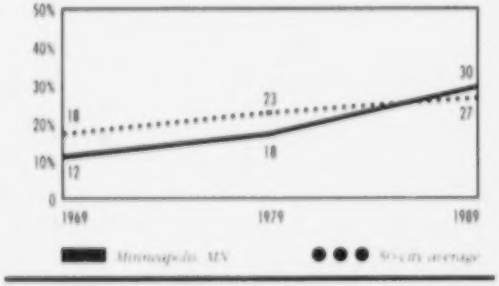
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	42,950	56.6%
Black*	18,602	24.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	6,267	8.3%
Native American*	4,985	6.6%
Hispanic	2,658	3.5%

*Non Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Minneapolis, MN	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	936	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	95%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	44%	35%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	5%	8%

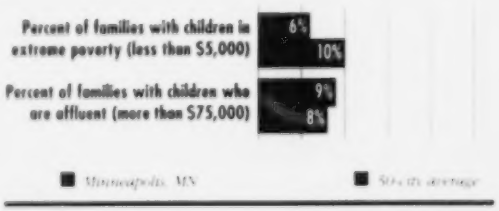
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



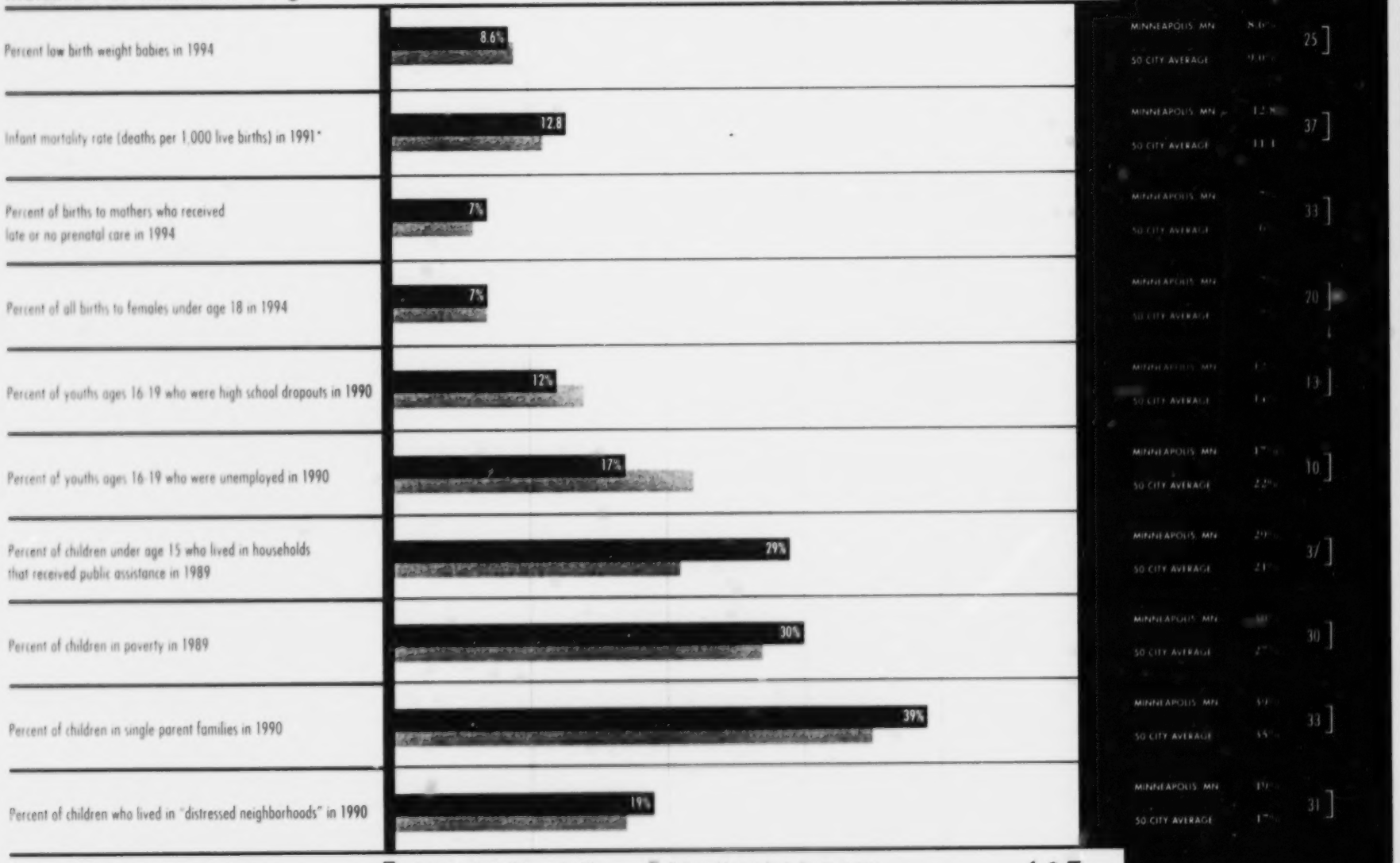
Economic Characteristics

	Minneapolis, MN	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	66%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	23%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$29,905	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Minneapolis, MN



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Minneapolis, MN. ▩ Patterned bars indicate 50 city average.

For Data on Other Large Cities in TN

• Memphis See page 58

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980–1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	488,374	7.1%
Population under age 18 in 1990	116,561	2.3%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	23.9%	4.5%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

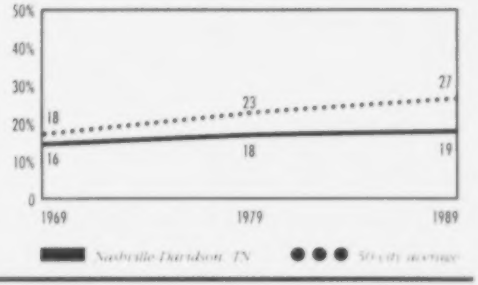
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White[1]	76,434	65.6%
Black[1]	36,239	31.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	2,065	1.8%
Native American[1]	246	0.2%
Hispanic	1,402	1.2%

[1] Non Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Nashville-Davidson, TN	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	NA	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	85%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	13%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

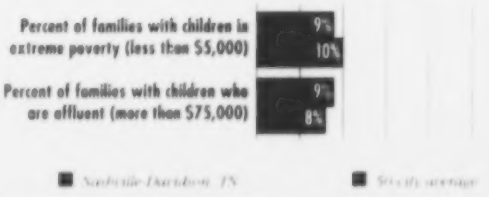


Economic Characteristics

	Nashville-Davidson, TN	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	67%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	11%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$31,623	$28,360

NA=Not Available

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Nashville-Davidson, TN

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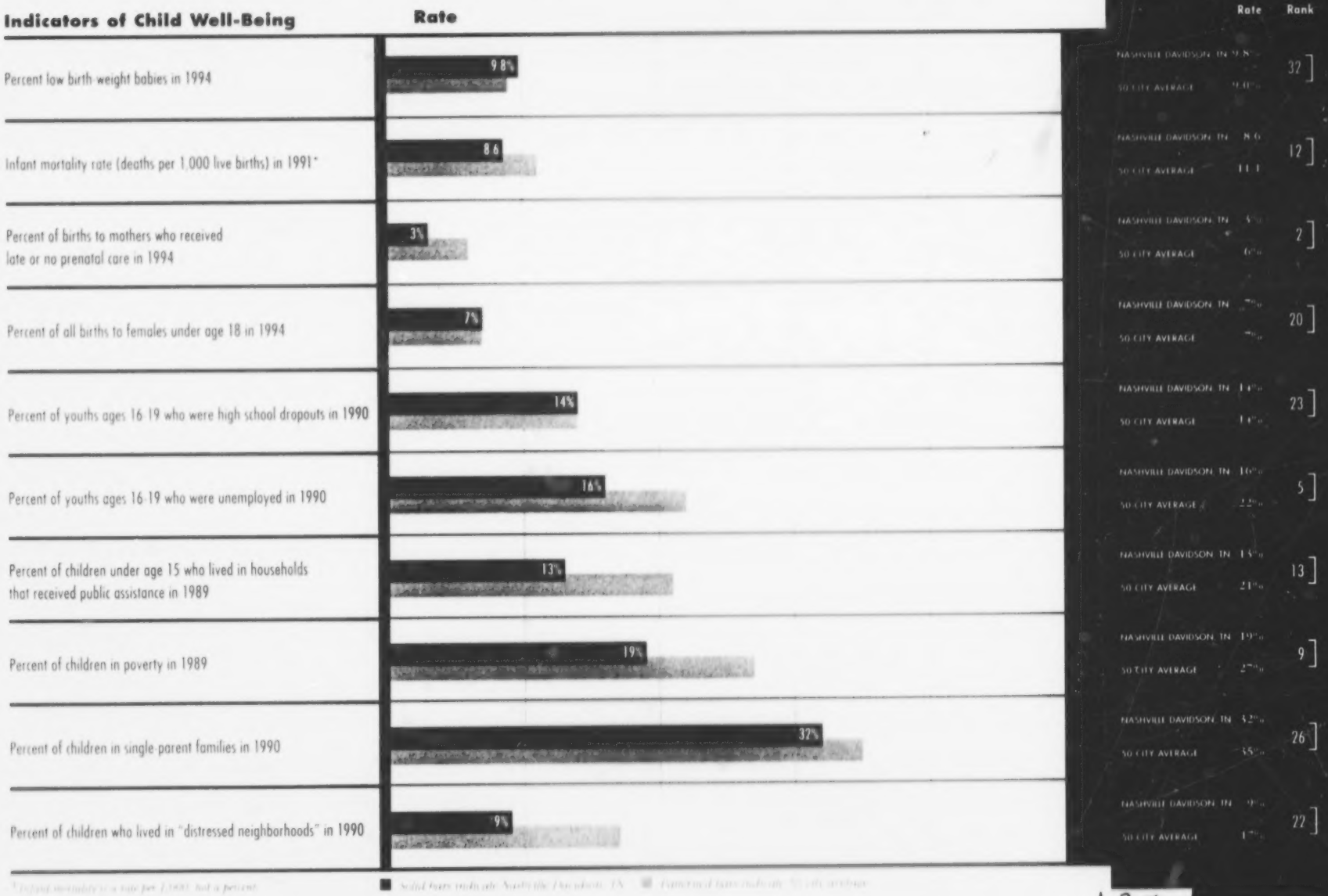
Nashville-Davidson, TN


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
9.8%
32
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
8.6
12
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
3%
2
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
7%
20
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
14%
23
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
16%
5
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
13%
13
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
19%
9
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
32%
26
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
9%
22

*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Nashville-Davidson, TN ■ Outlined bars indicate 50 city average

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	496,938	10.9%
Population under age 18 in 1990	136,462	15.0%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	27.5%	4.7%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

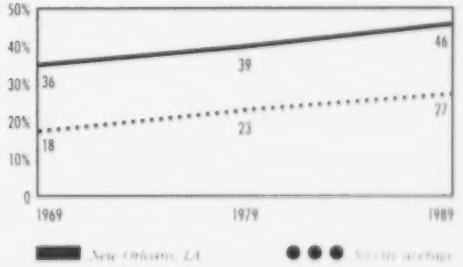
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White[1]	24,788	18.2%
Black[1]	103,924	76.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	5,518	2.4%
Native American[1]	154	0.1%
Hispanic	4,110	3.0%

[1] Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	New Orleans, LA	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	NA	802
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	96%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	25%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	2%	8%

Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989

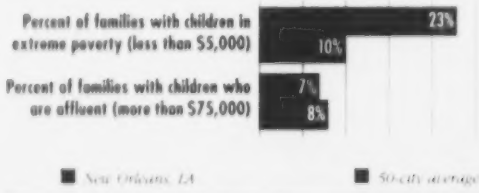


Economic Characteristics

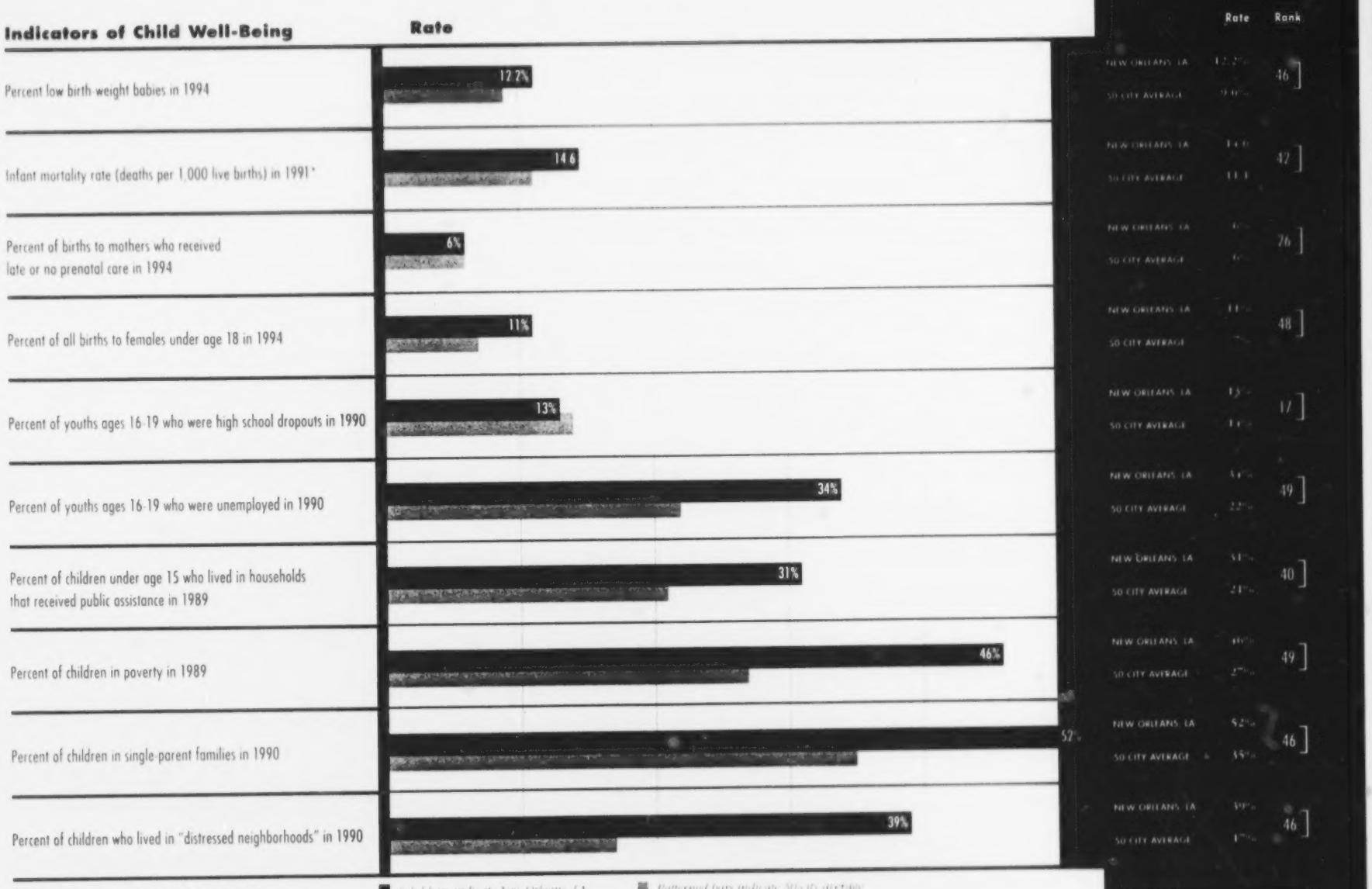
	New Orleans, LA	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	59%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	27%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$18,853	$28,360

NA=Not Available

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



New Orleans, LA



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For Data on Other Large Cities in NY

• Buffalo See page 18

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	7,322,564	3.6% increase
Population under age 18 in 1990	1,686,718	4.6% increase
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	23.1%	1.1% increase

Race/Ethnicity of Children

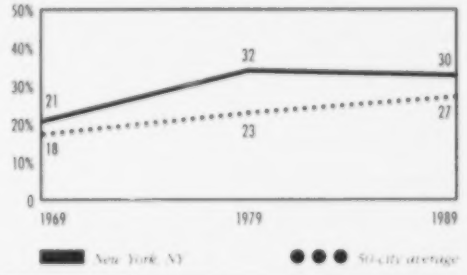
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	490,436	29.1%
Black*	526,142	31.2%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	111,351	6.6%
Native American*	4,787	0.3%
Hispanic	544,726	32.3%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	New York, NY	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	1,696	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	90%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	10%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	16%	8%

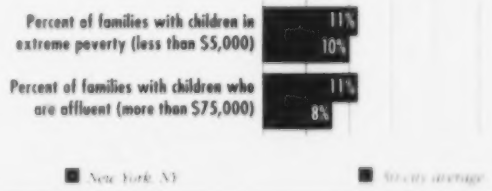
Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Economic Characteristics

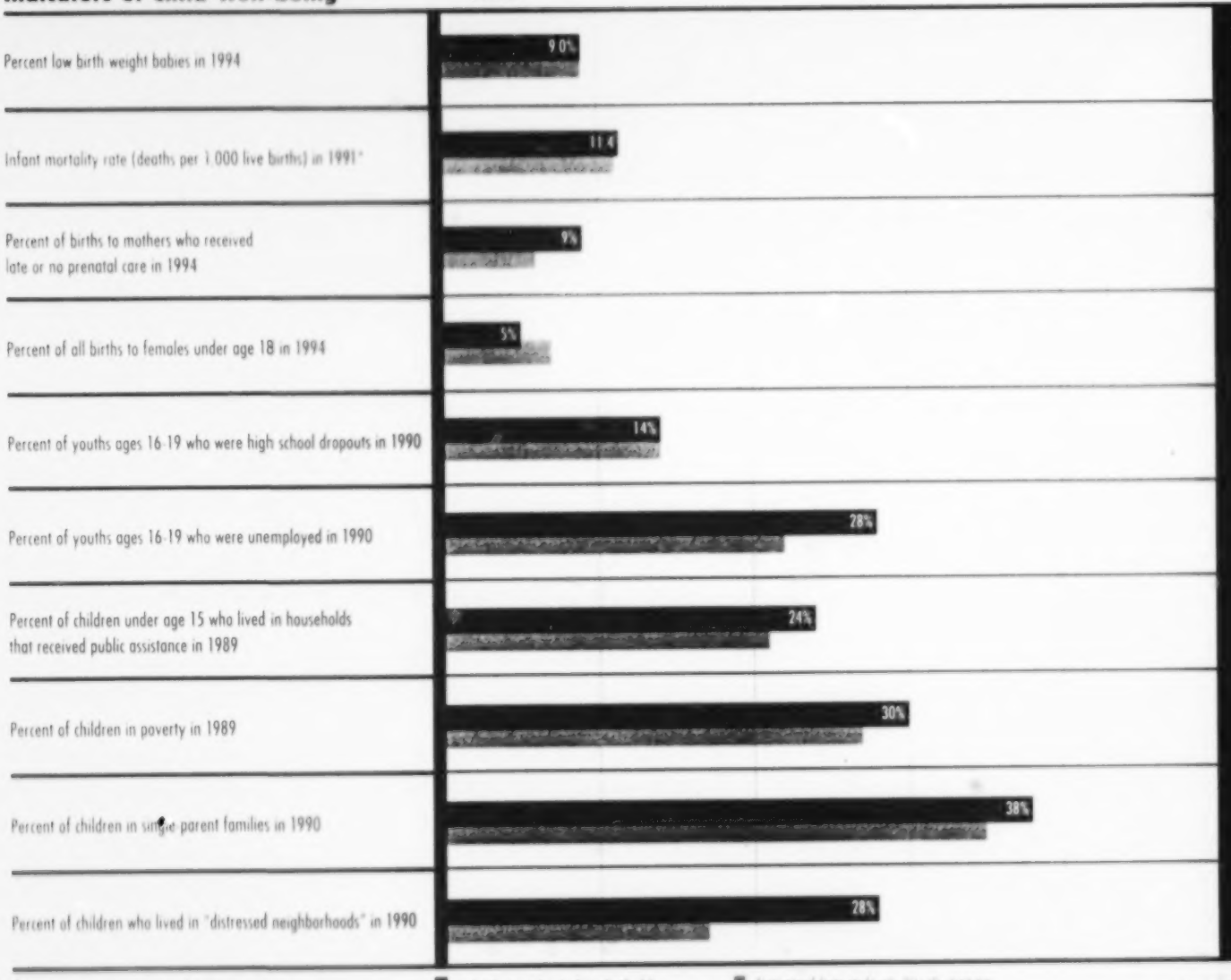
	New York, NY	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	47%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	25%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$29,605	$28,360

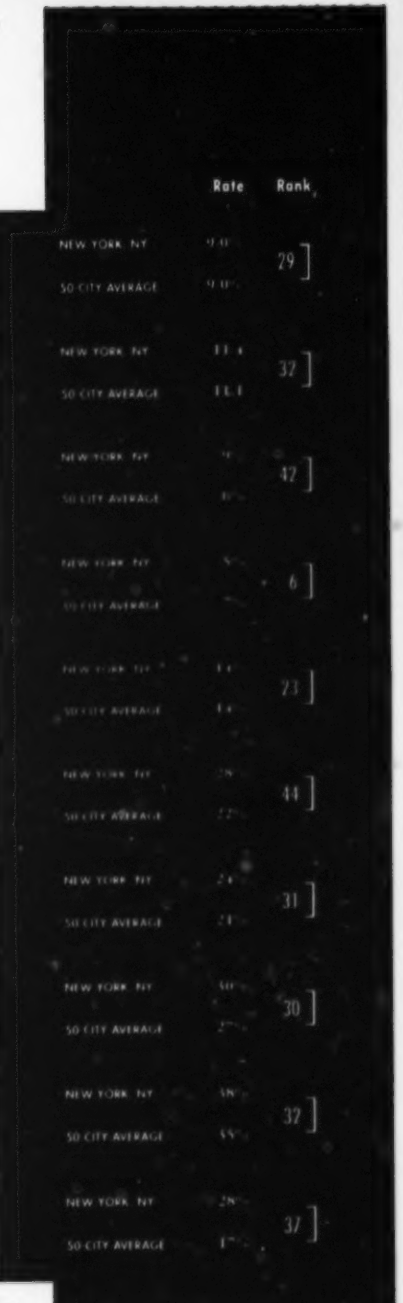
Poverty and Affluence in 1989



New York, NY

New York, NY


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
9.0%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
11.4
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
9%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
5%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
14%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
28%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
24%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
30%
Percent of children in single parent families in 1990
38%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
28%



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate New York, NY. ■ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average.

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Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	[372,242]	14%
Population under age 18 in 1990	[92,587]	12%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	[24.9%]	2.4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

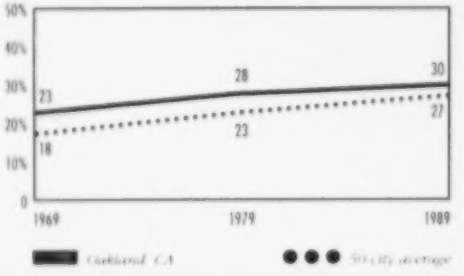
	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	[12,866 15.9%]
Black*	[46,591 50.1%]
Asian and Pacific Islander*	[15,316 16.5%]
Native American*	[474 0.5%]
Hispanic	[17,108 18.5%]

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Oakland, CA | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	[1,093 863]
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	[76% 83%]
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	[33% 33%]
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	[17% 8%]

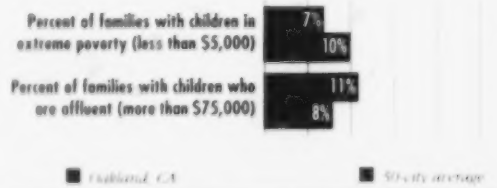
Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Economic Characteristics

	Oakland, CA | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	[64% 59%]
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	[27% 17%]
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	[$27,762 $28,360]

Poverty and Affluence in 1989

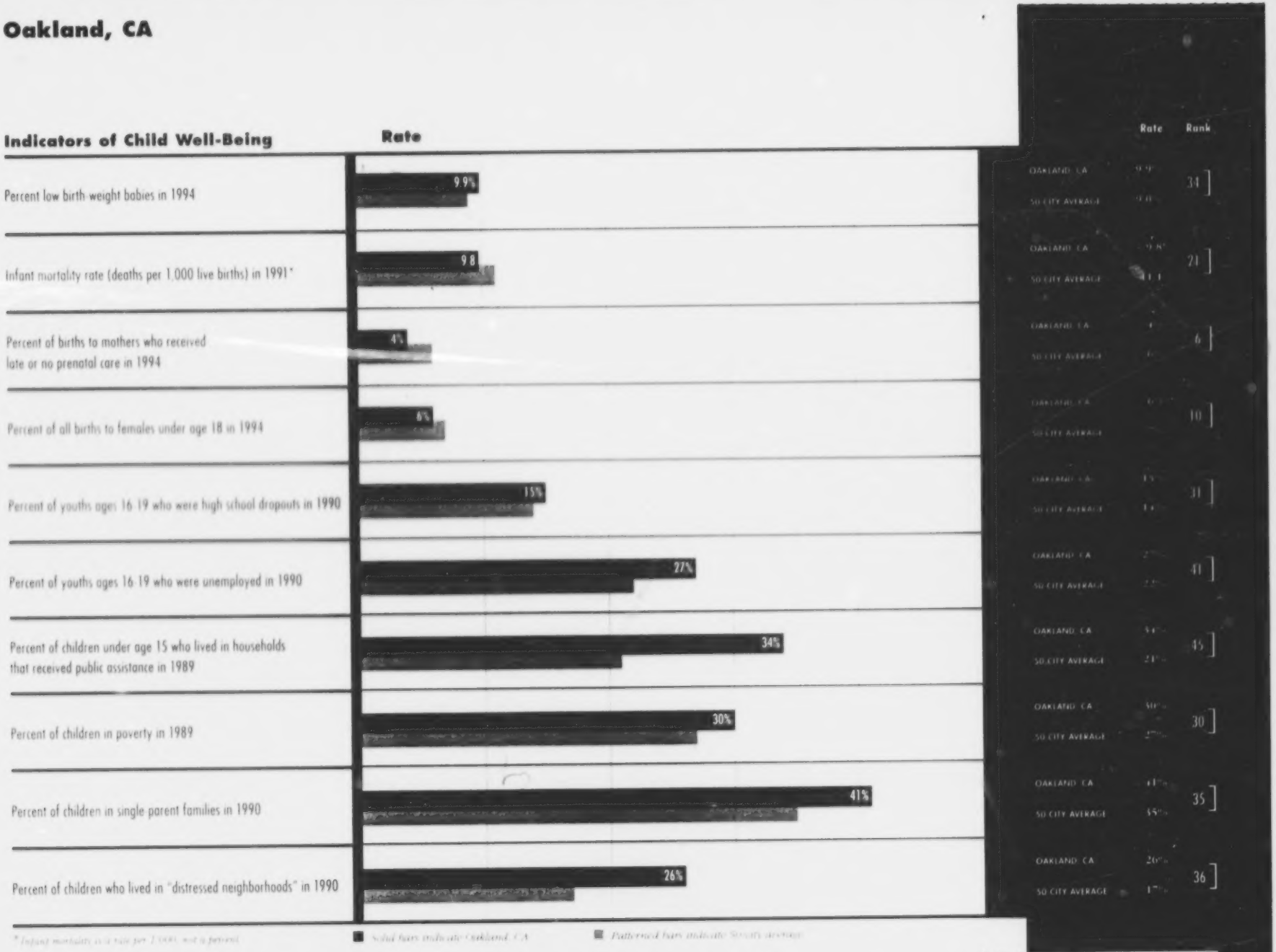


For Data on Other Large Cities in CA

- Fresno — See page 42
- Long Beach — See page 54
- Los Angeles — See page 56
- Sacramento — See page 86
- San Diego — See page 90
- San Francisco — See page 92
- San Jose — See page 94

Oakland, CA

Oakland, CA



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Oakland, CA ■ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

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Background Information

For Data on Other Large Cities in OK

• Tulsa See page 104

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 decrease | increase
Total population in 1990	[444,719]	10.4%
Population under age 18 in 1990	[115,473]	6.1%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	[26.0%]	3.8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	[73,043 63.3%]
Black*	[24,602 21.3%]
Asian and Pacific Islander*	[3,072 2.7%]
Native American*	[5,757 5.0%]
Hispanic	[8,855 7.7%]

*Non Hispanic

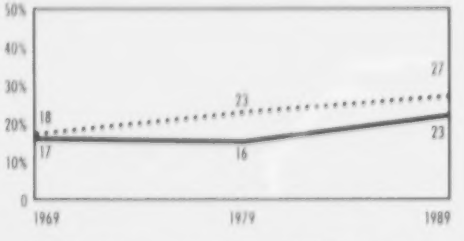
Social Characteristics

	Oklahoma City, OK | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	[568 864]
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	[74% 85%]
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	[15% 15%]
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	[3% 8%]

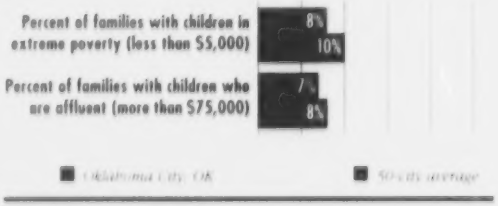
Economic Characteristics

	Oklahoma City, OK | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	[63% 59%]
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	[9% 17%]
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	[$29,598 $38,560]

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Oklahoma City, OK

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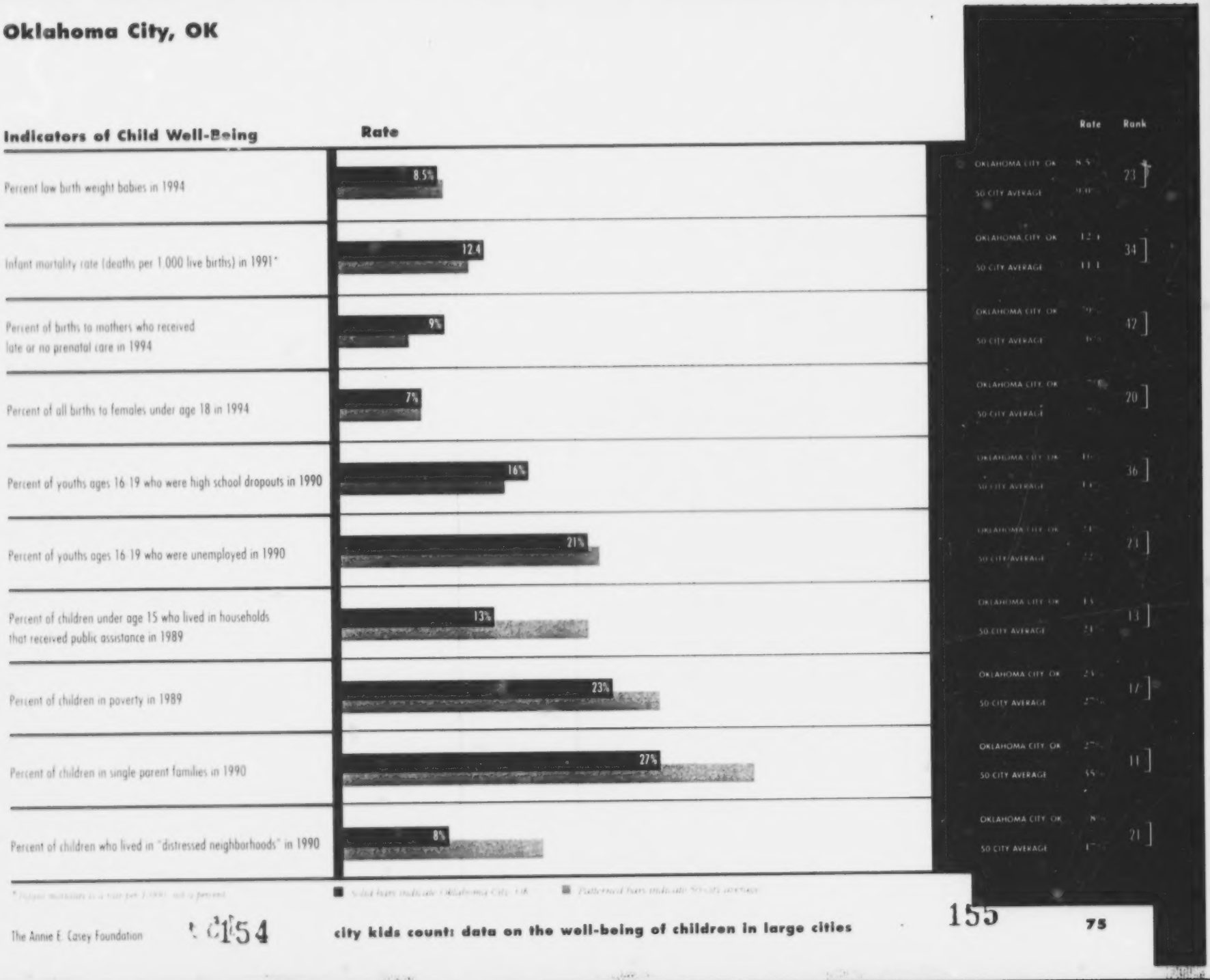
Oklahoma City, OK



Background Information

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	335,795	6.9% increase
Population under age 18 in 1990	85,422	1.2% increase
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	25.4%	7.5% increase

Race/Ethnicity of Children

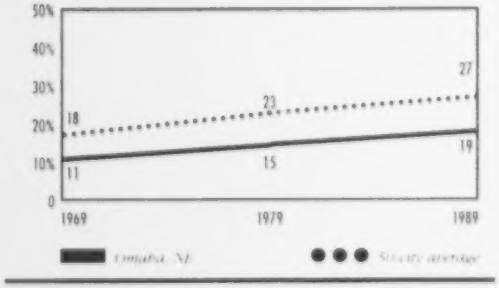
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	63,736	74.6%
Black*	16,002	18.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	936	1.1%
Native American*	785	0.9%
Hispanic	3,705	4.3%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Omaha, NE	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	298	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	88%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	15%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

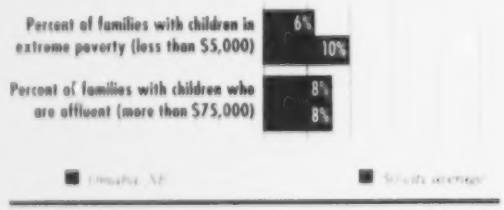
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

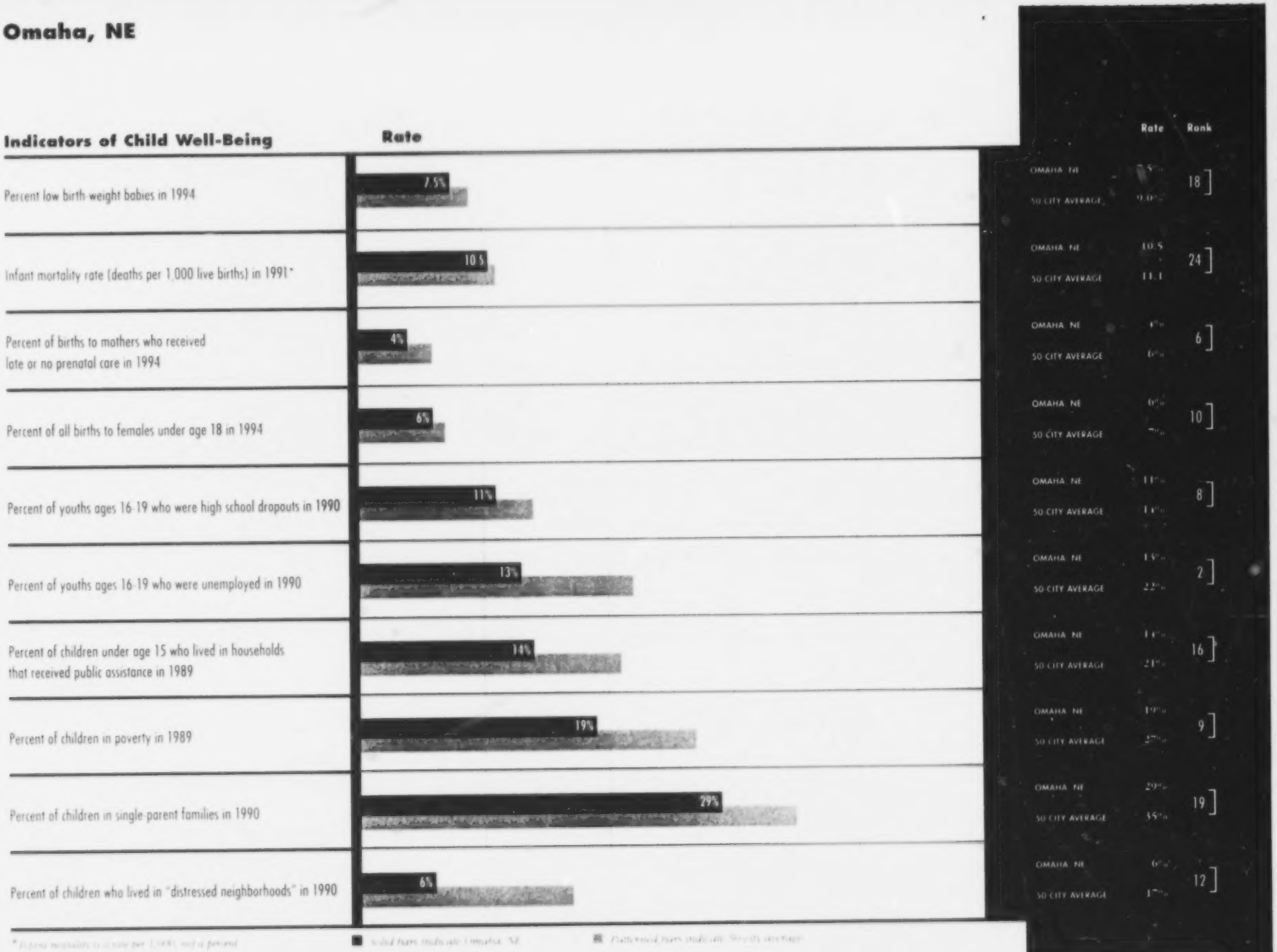
	Omaha, NE	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	70%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	10%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$32,698	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Omaha, NE

Omaha, NE


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
7.5%
OMAHA, NE
50-CITY AVERAGE
18
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
10.5
OMAHA, NE
10.5
50-CITY AVERAGE
11.1
24
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
4%
OMAHA, NE
50-CITY AVERAGE
6
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
6%
OMAHA, NE
50-CITY AVERAGE
10
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
11%
OMAHA, NE
50-CITY AVERAGE
8
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
13%
OMAHA, NE
50-CITY AVERAGE
2
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
14%
OMAHA, NE
50-CITY AVERAGE
16
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
19%
OMAHA, NE
50-CITY AVERAGE
9
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
29%
OMAHA, NE
50-CITY AVERAGE
19
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
6%
OMAHA, NE
50-CITY AVERAGE
12
* Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.
Solid bars indicate Omaha, NE.
Patterned bars indicate 50-city average.

For Data on Other Large Cities in PA

• Pittsburgh See page 82

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 decrease | increase
Total population in 1990	[1,585,577]	6.1%
Population under age 18 in 1990	[379,621]	13.2%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	[23.9%]	7.6%

Social Characteristics

	Philadelphia, PA | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	[1,179 842]
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	[90% 85%]
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	[17% 15%]
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	[4% 8%]

Economic Characteristics

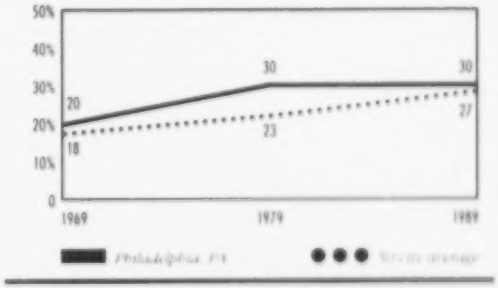
	Philadelphia, PA | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	[54% 59%]
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	[23% 17%]
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	[$27,965 $28,360]

Race/Ethnicity of Children

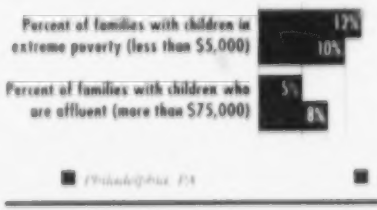
	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	[154,629 40.8%]
Black*	[177,971 46.9%]
Asian and Pacific Islander*	[12,048 3.2%]
Native American*	[748 0.2%]
Hispanic	[33,252 8.8%]

*Non Hispanic

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
12%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
5%
8%

Philadelphia, PA

1601.61

,101

Philadelphia, PA

Background Information

For Data on Other Large Cities in AZ

• Tucson See page 102

Demographics

Percent Change 1980-1990 | decrease | increase

Total population in 1990	983,403	24.5%
Population under age 18 in 1990	267,127	16.6%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	27.2%	6.3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

Number in 1990 | % of Total

White*	161,867	60.6%
Black*	17,190	6.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	4,297	1.6%
Native American*	5,479	2.1%
Hispanic	77,709	29.1%

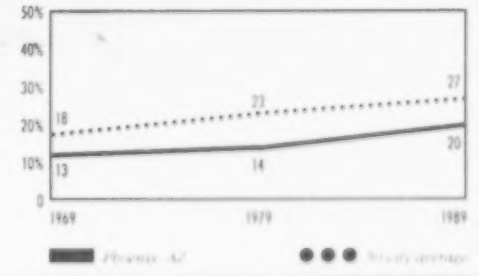
*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

Phoenix, AZ | 50-city average

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	659	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	84%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	14%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	6%	8%

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

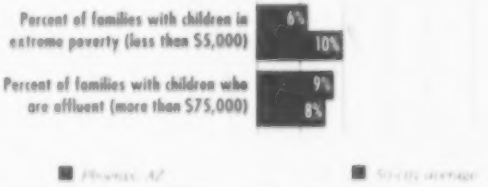


Economic Characteristics

Phoenix, AZ | 50-city average

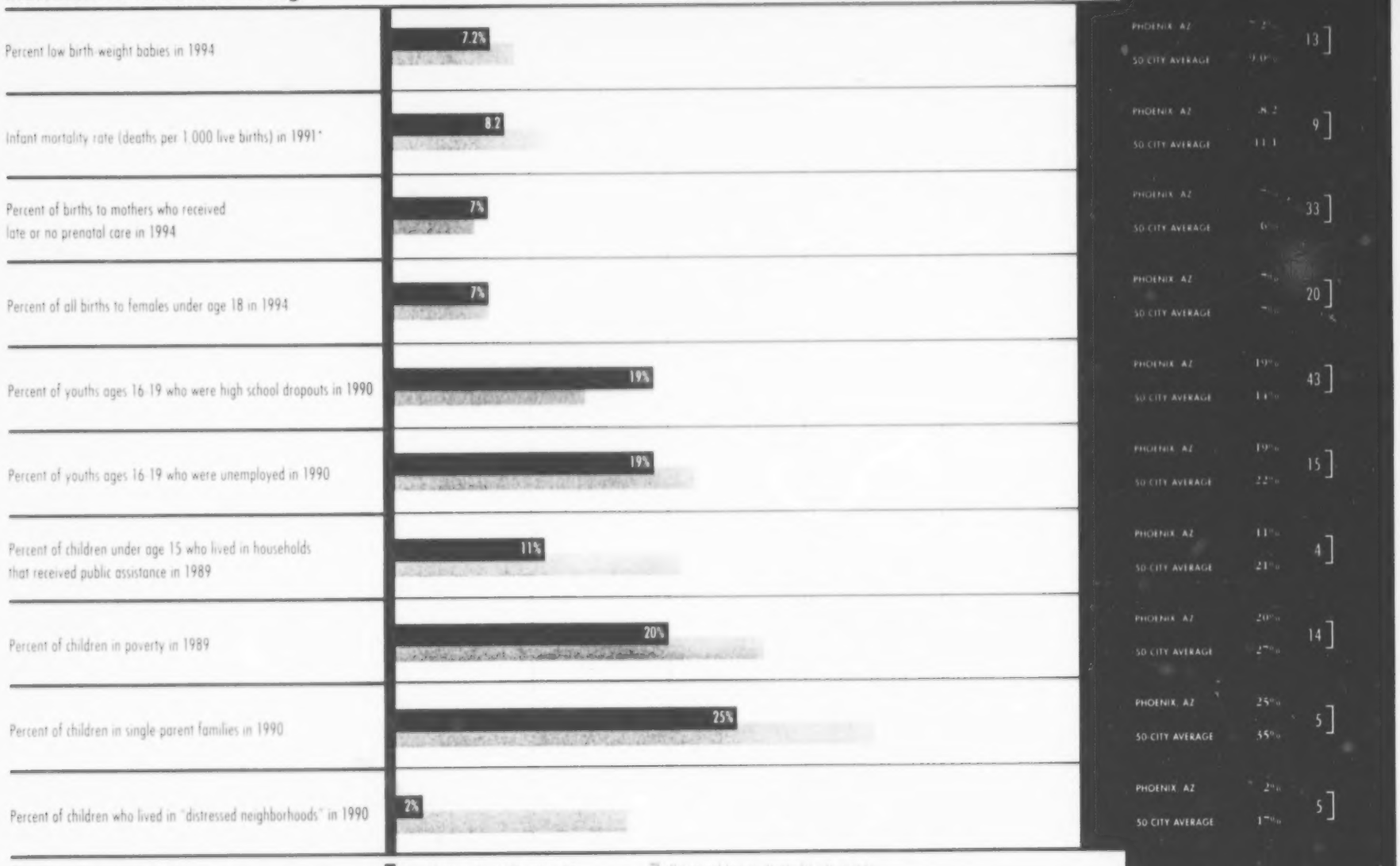
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	61%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	9%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$31,088	$28,560

Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
6%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
9%
8%

Phoenix, AZ

Phoenix, AZ



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000 live births.

Solid bars indicate Phoenix, AZ. Patterned bars indicate 50 city average.

For Data on Other Large Cities in PA

• Philadelphia

See page 78

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	369,879	12.7%
Population under age 18 in 1990	73,579	19.1%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	19.8%	7.3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

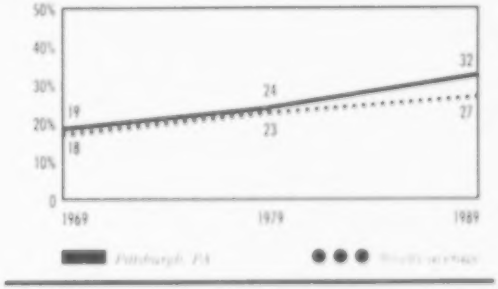
	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	45,575 59.4%
Black*	27,581 37.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,078 1.5%
Native American*	147 0.2%
Hispanic	841 1.1%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Pittsburgh, PA | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	920 842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	96% 85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	15% 13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1% 8%

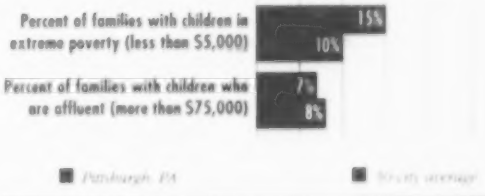
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

	Pittsburgh, PA | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	51% 59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	22% 17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$24,657 $28,560

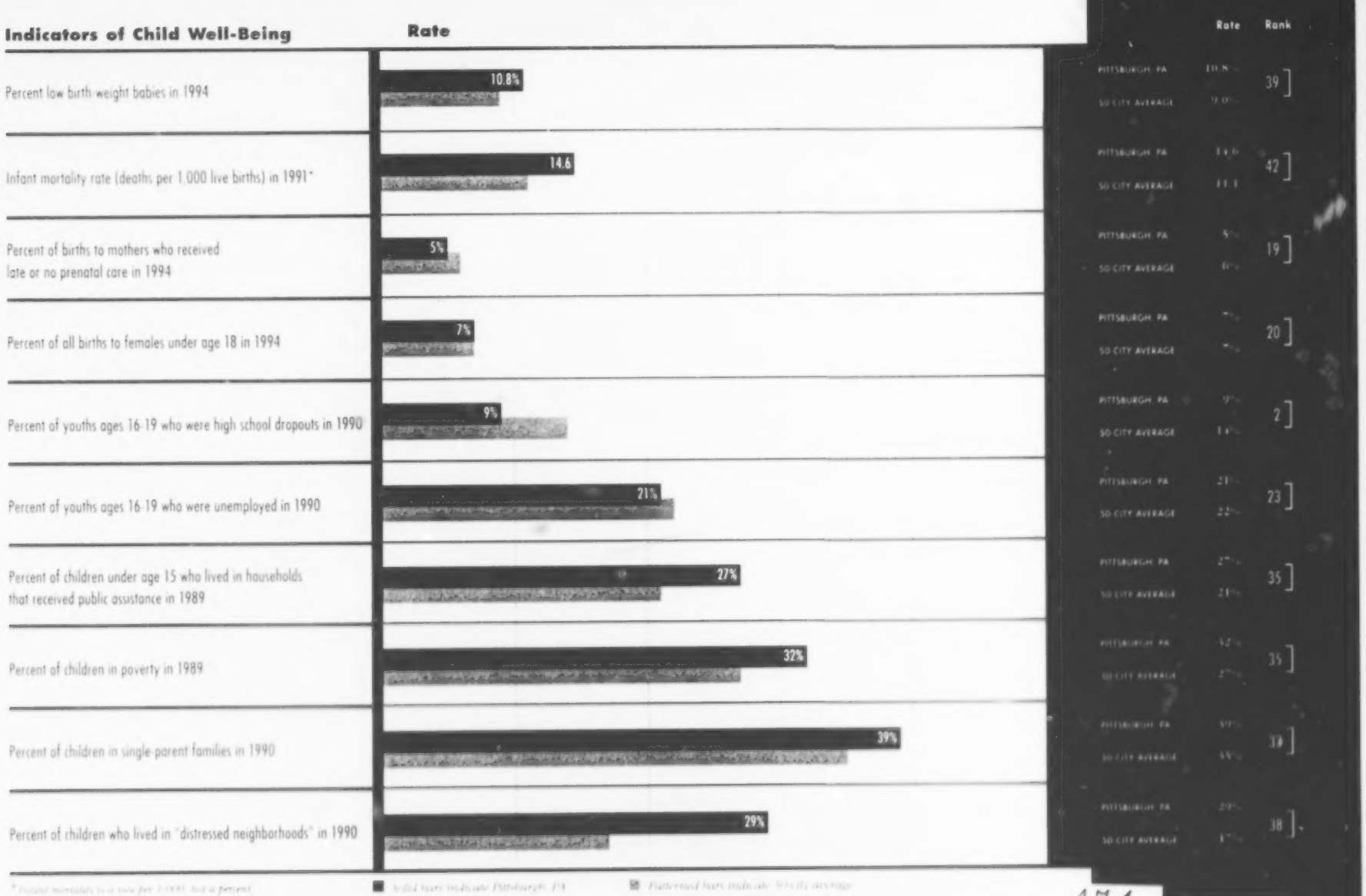
Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
15%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
7%
8%

Pittsburgh, PA

168

Pittsburgh, PA



* Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Pittsburgh, PA ▩ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

1701

171

WA
OR
ID
CA
NV
UT

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	[437,319]	19.3%
Population under age 18 in 1990	[95,762]	19.9%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	[21.9%]	0.4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

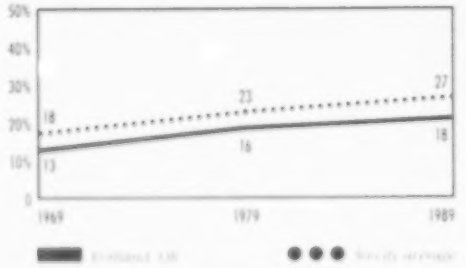
	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	[71,558 74.7%]
Black*	[11,385 11.9%]
Asian and Pacific Islander*	[6,438 6.7%]
Native American*	[1,459 1.5%]
Hispanic	[4,567 4.8%]

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Portland, OR | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	[615 842]
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	[85% 85%]
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	[13% 13%]
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	[4% 8%]

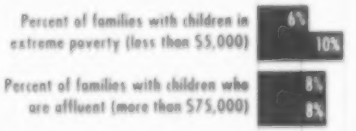
Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Economic Characteristics

	Portland, OR | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	[62% 59%]
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	[9% 17%]
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	[$30,755 $28,560]

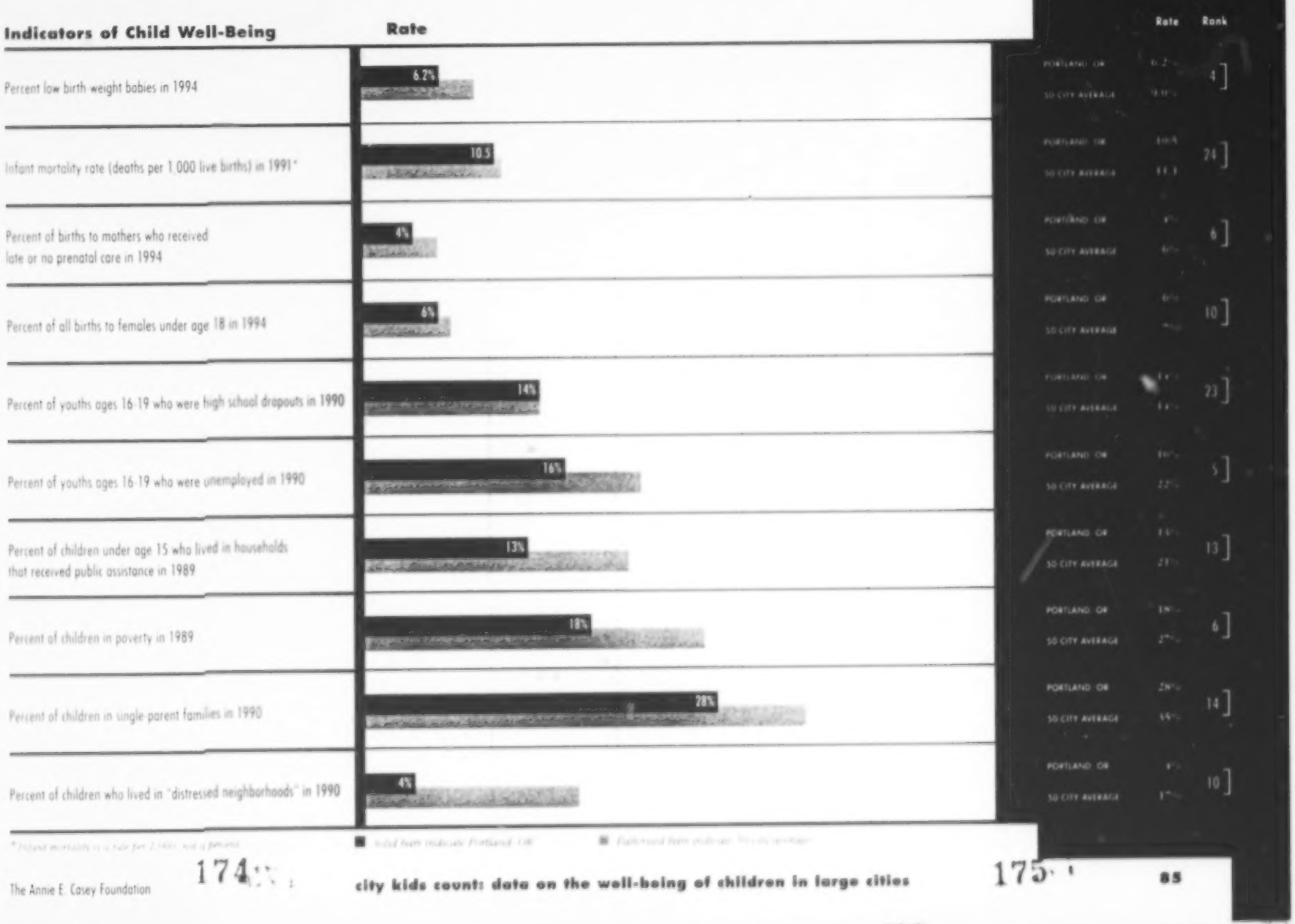
Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
6%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
8%
8%

Portland, OR

172

Portland, OR


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
6.2%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
10.5
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
4%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
6%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
14%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
16%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
13%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
18%
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
28%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
4%
PORTLAND, OR
4
50 CITY AVERAGE
PORTLAND, OR
24
50 CITY AVERAGE
PORTLAND, OR
6
50 CITY AVERAGE
PORTLAND, OR
10
50 CITY AVERAGE
PORTLAND, OR
23
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5
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6
50 CITY AVERAGE
PORTLAND, OR
14
50 CITY AVERAGE
PORTLAND, OR
10
50 CITY AVERAGE

For Data on Other Large Cities in CA

- Fresno — See page 42
- Long Beach — See page 54
- Los Angeles — See page 56
- Oakland — See page 72
- San Diego — See page 90
- San Francisco — See page 92
- San Jose — See page 94

Demographics

	Sacramento, CA
Total population in 1990	369,365
Population under age 18 in 1990	96,681
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	26.2%

Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)

Race/Ethnicity of Children

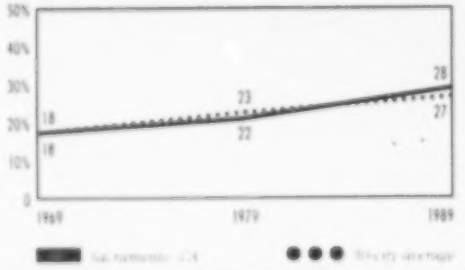
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	56,757	58.0%
Black*	19,020	19.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	17,912	18.5%
Native American*	975	1.0%
Hispanic	21,616	22.4%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Sacramento, CA	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	856	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	70%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	11%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	15%	8%

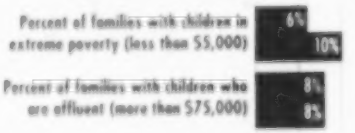
Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Economic Characteristics

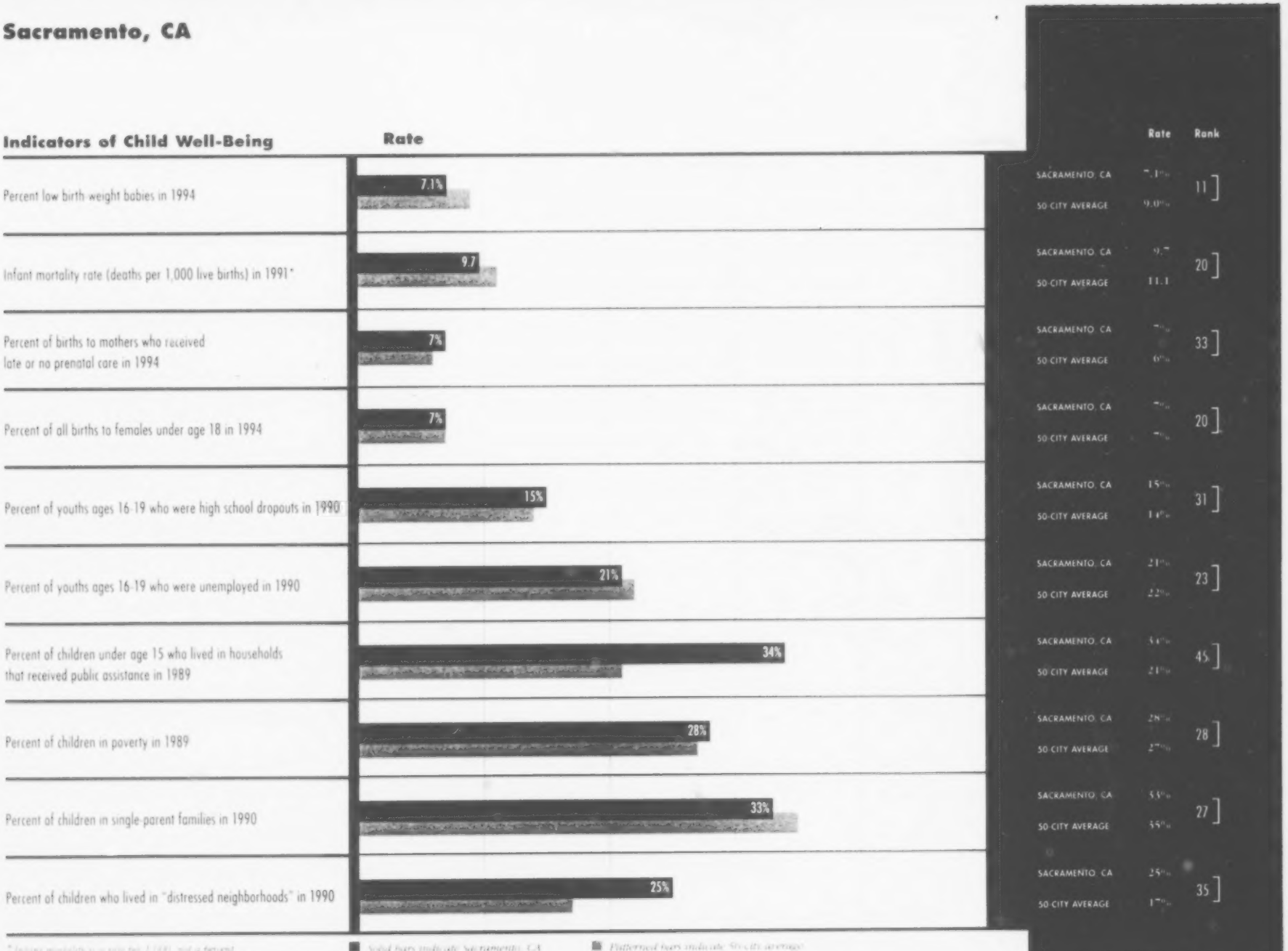
	Sacramento, CA	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	54%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	25%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$29,082	$28,560

Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
6%
10%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
8%
8%

Sacramento, CA

Sacramento, CA



San Antonio, TX

For Data on Other Large Cities in TX

- Austin — See page 12
- Dallas — See page 30
- El Paso — See page 38
- Fort Worth — See page 40
- Houston — See page 46

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	935,933	19.1%
Population under age 18 in 1990	271,798	7.4%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	29.0%	9.8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

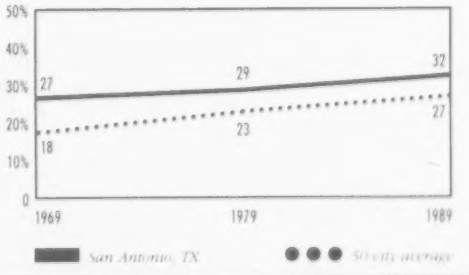
	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White[1]	69,214 25.5%
Black[1]	18,282 6.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	2,287 0.8%
Native American[1]	388 0.1%
Hispanic	180,930 66.6%

[1] Non Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	San Antonio, TX | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	213 842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	66% 85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	12% 15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	14% 8%

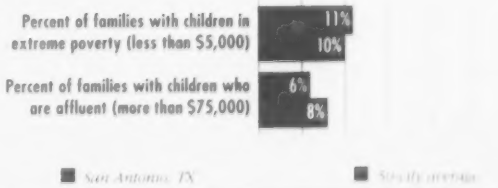
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

	San Antonio, TX | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	57% 59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	14% 17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$24,251 $28,560

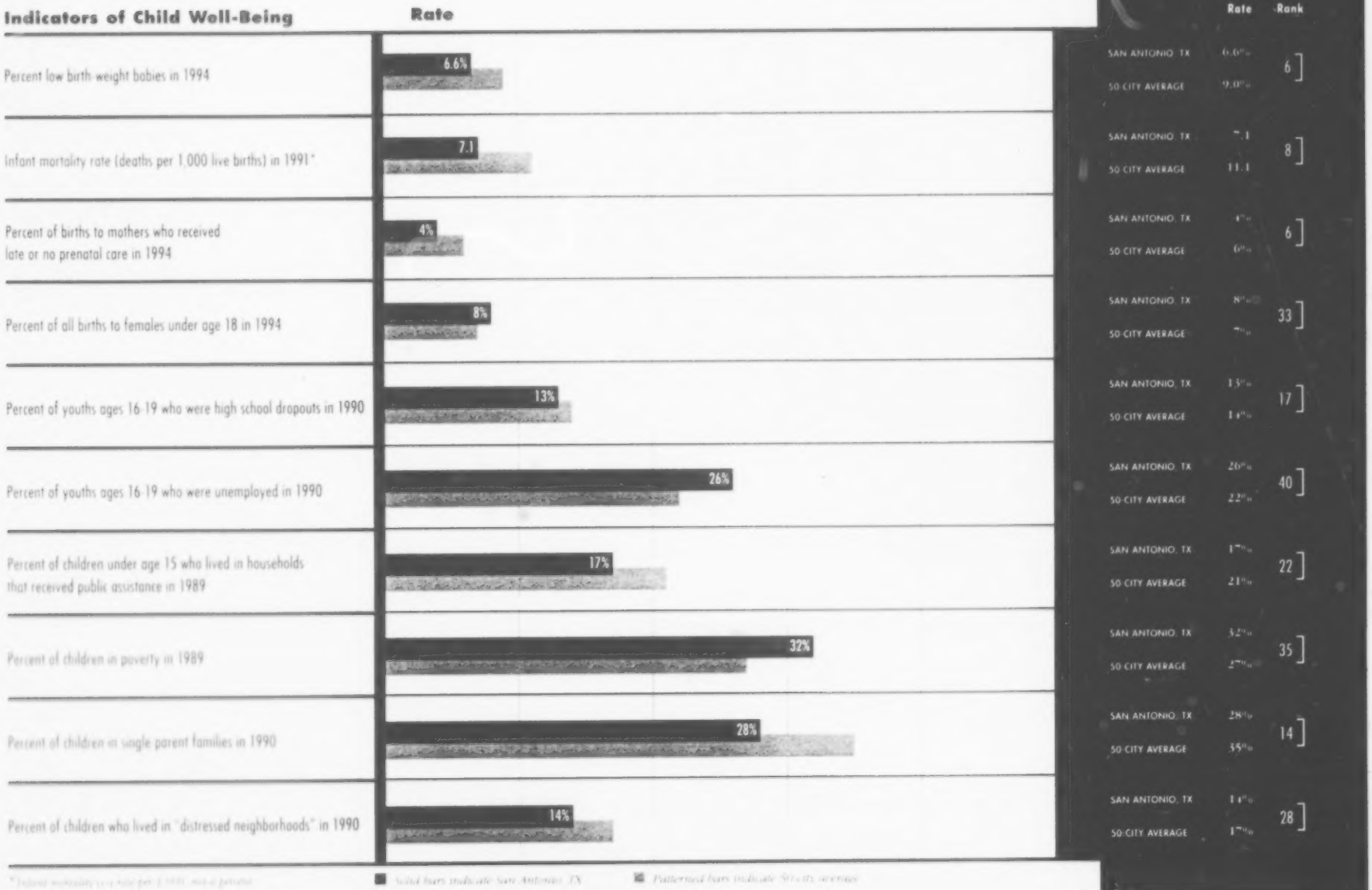
Poverty and Affluence in 1989



180 181

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

San Antonio, TX



*Infant mortality is by race for 1,000 live births.

For Data on Other Large Cities in CA

- Fresno — See page 42
- Long Beach — See page 54
- Los Angeles — See page 56
- Oakland — See page 72
- Sacramento — See page 86
- San Francisco — See page 92
- San Jose — See page 94

Demographics

Percent Change 1980–1990 | decrease | increase

Total population in 1990	1,110,549	26.9%
Population under age 18 in 1990	256,062	21.4%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	23.1%	4.3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

Number in 1990 | % of Total

White*	106,431	41.6%
Black*	30,436	11.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	37,640	14.7%
Native American*	1,148	0.4%
Hispanic	79,562	31.1%

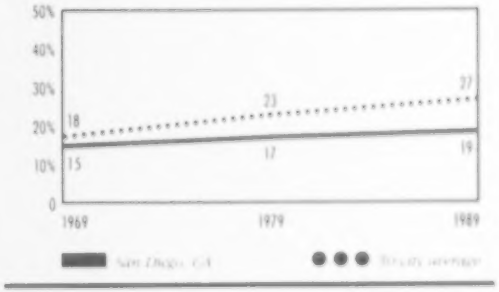
*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

San Diego, CA | 50-city average

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	674	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	66%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	7%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	15%	8%

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

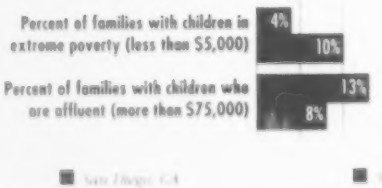


Economic Characteristics

San Diego, CA | 50-city average

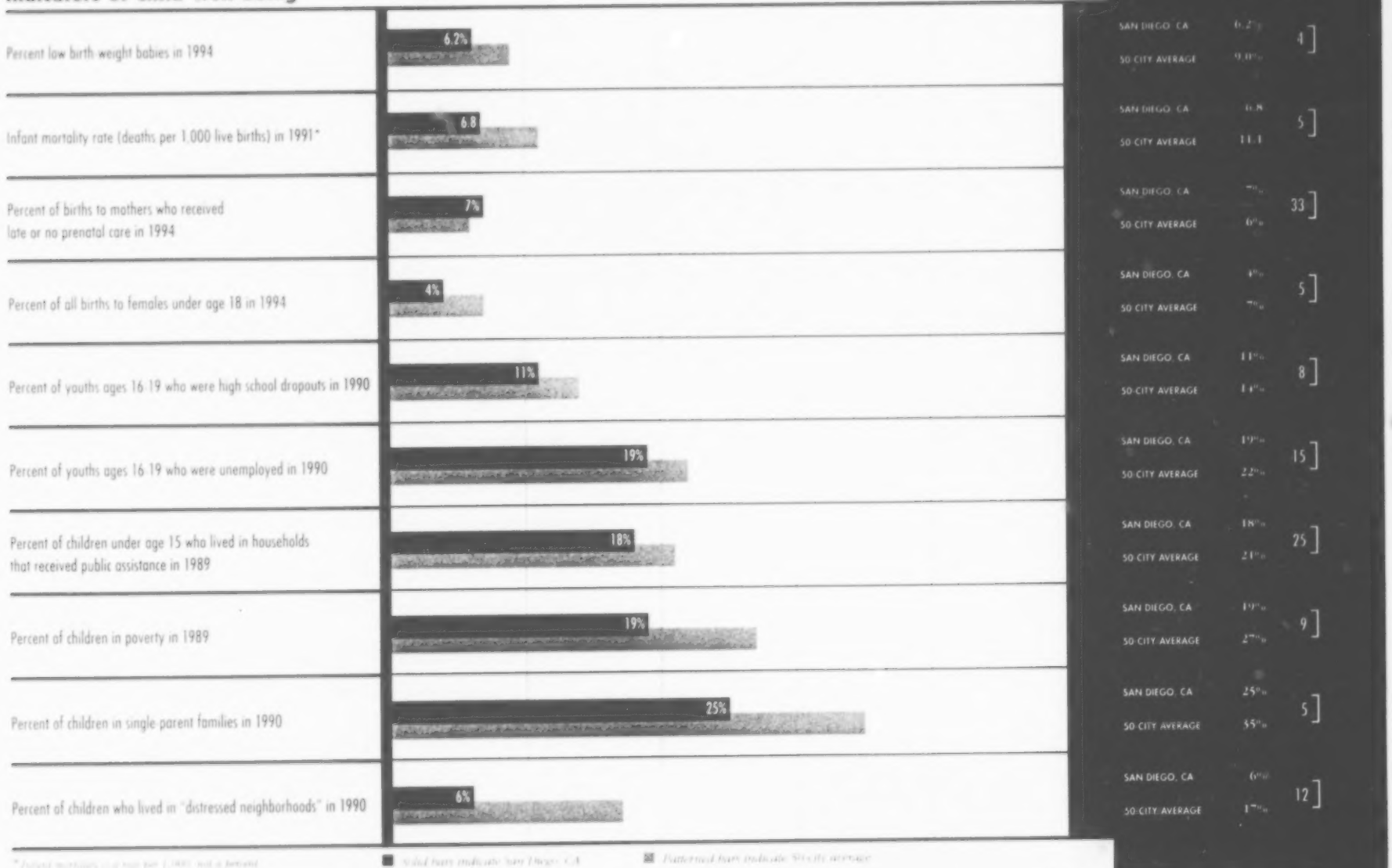
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	55%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	13%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$34,681	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



San Diego, CA

San Diego, CA


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
6.2%
SAN DIEGO, CA
50-CITY AVERAGE
4
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
6.8
SAN DIEGO, CA
50-CITY AVERAGE
5
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
7%
SAN DIEGO, CA
50-CITY AVERAGE
33
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
4%
SAN DIEGO, CA
50-CITY AVERAGE
5
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
11%
SAN DIEGO, CA
50-CITY AVERAGE
8
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
19%
SAN DIEGO, CA
50-CITY AVERAGE
15
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
18%
SAN DIEGO, CA
50-CITY AVERAGE
25
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
19%
SAN DIEGO, CA
50-CITY AVERAGE
9
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
25%
SAN DIEGO, CA
50-CITY AVERAGE
5
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
6%
SAN DIEGO, CA
50-CITY AVERAGE
12
* Infant mortality is the rate per 1,000, not a percent
Solid bars indicate San Diego, CA
Patterned bars indicate 50-city average

For Data on Other Large Cities in CA

- Fresno — See page 42
- Long Beach — See page 54
- Los Angeles — See page 56
- Oakland — See page 72
- Sacramento — See page 86
- San Diego — See page 90
- San Jose — See page 94

San Francisco, CA

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	[723,959]	6.6%
Population under age 18 in 1990	[116,883]	0.1%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	[16.1%]	6.1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

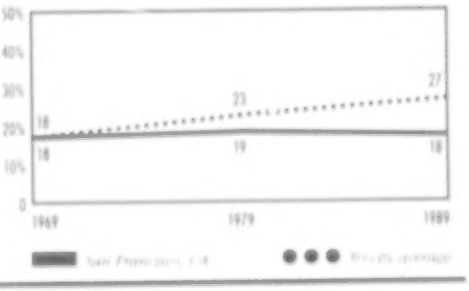
	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	[29,937 25.3%]
Black*	[18,704 16.0%]
Asian and Pacific Islander*	[65,483 57.2%]
Native American*	[412 0.4%]
Hispanic	[24,254 20.8%]

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	San Francisco, CA | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	[1,103 842]
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	[73% 85%]
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	[6% 15%]
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	[24% 8%]

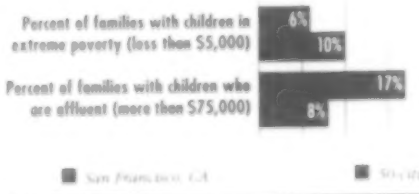
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

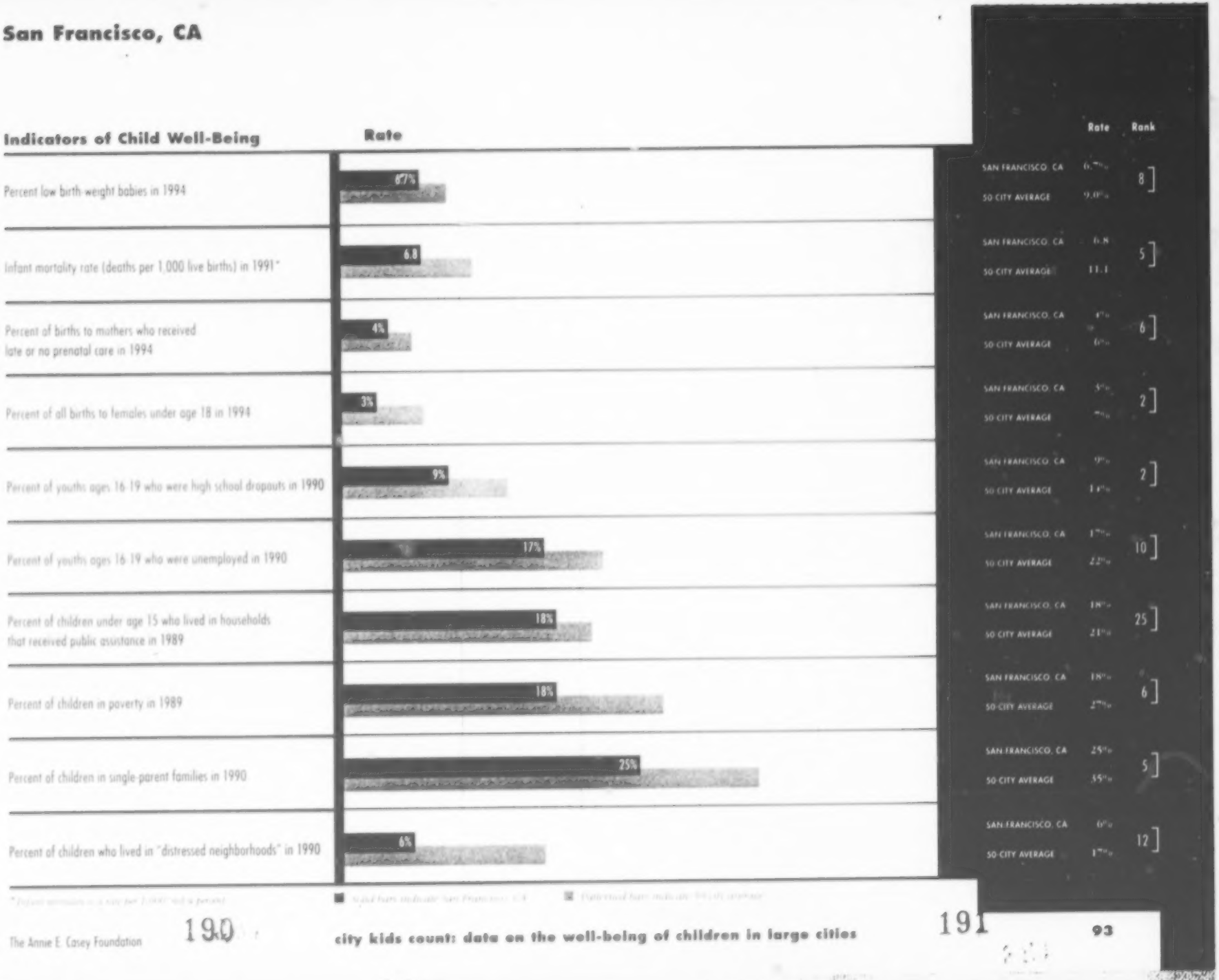
	San Francisco, CA | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	[63% 59%]
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	[14% 17%]
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	[$36,520 $28,360]

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



92 183
1892
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

San Francisco, CA



Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	782,248	24.2%
Population under age 18 in 1990	208,928	7.1%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	26.7%	13.8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	82,312	39.4%
Black*	10,262	4.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	42,776	20.5%
Native American*	1,047	0.5%
Hispanic	71,995	34.5%

*Non-Hispanic

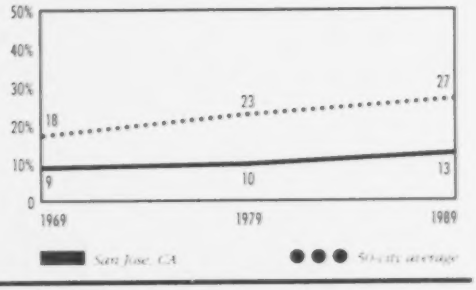
Social Characteristics

	San Jose, CA	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	265	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	71%	83%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	8%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	15%	8%

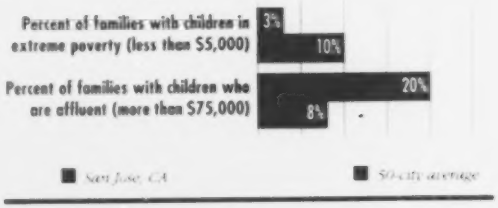
Economic Characteristics

	San Jose, CA	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	60%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	11%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$47,880	$28,360

Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Poverty and Affluence in 1989

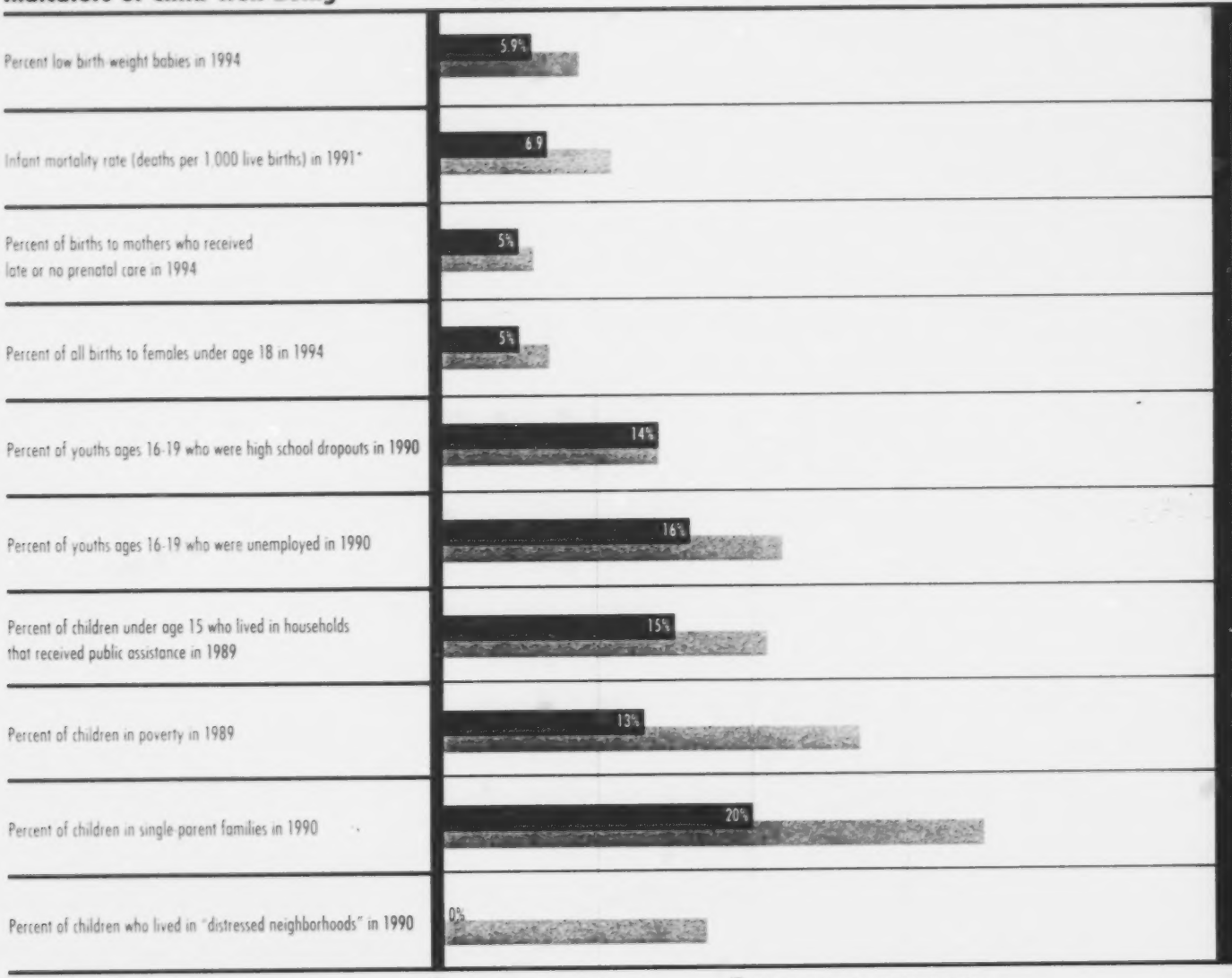


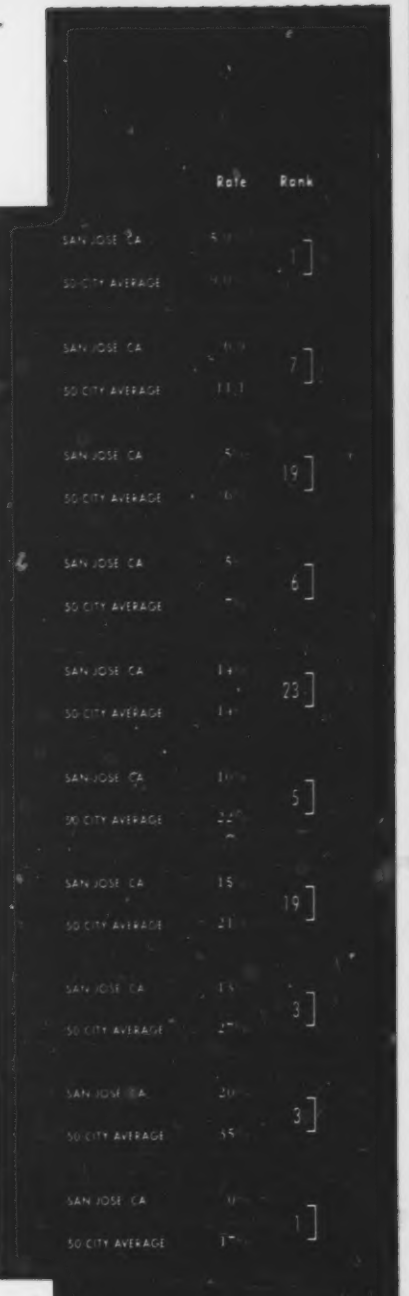
For Data on Other Large Cities in CA

- Fresno — See page 42
- Long Beach — See page 54
- Los Angeles — See page 56
- Oakland — See page 72
- Sacramento — See page 86
- San Diego — See page 90
- San Francisco — See page 92

San Jose, CA

San Jose, CA


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
5.9%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
6.9
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
5%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
5%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
14%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
16%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
15%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
13%
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
20%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
0%



* Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate San Jose, CA. ▨ Patterned bars indicate 50-city average.

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 decrease | increase
Total population in 1990	516,259	4.5%
Population under age 18 in 1990	84,930	2.3%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	16.5%	6.5%

Social Characteristics

	Seattle, WA	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	NA	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	85%	83%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	7%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	9%	8%

Economic Characteristics

	Seattle, WA	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	65%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	11%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$37,627	$28,360

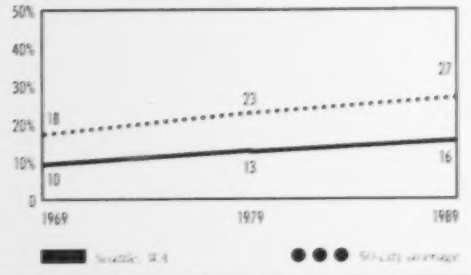
NA=Not Available

Race/Ethnicity of Children

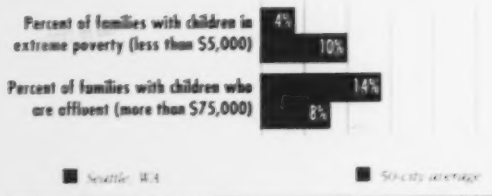
	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	48,597 57.2%
Black*	15,213 17.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	14,058 16.6%
Native American*	1,708 2.0%
Hispanic	4,962 5.8%

*Non Hispanic

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

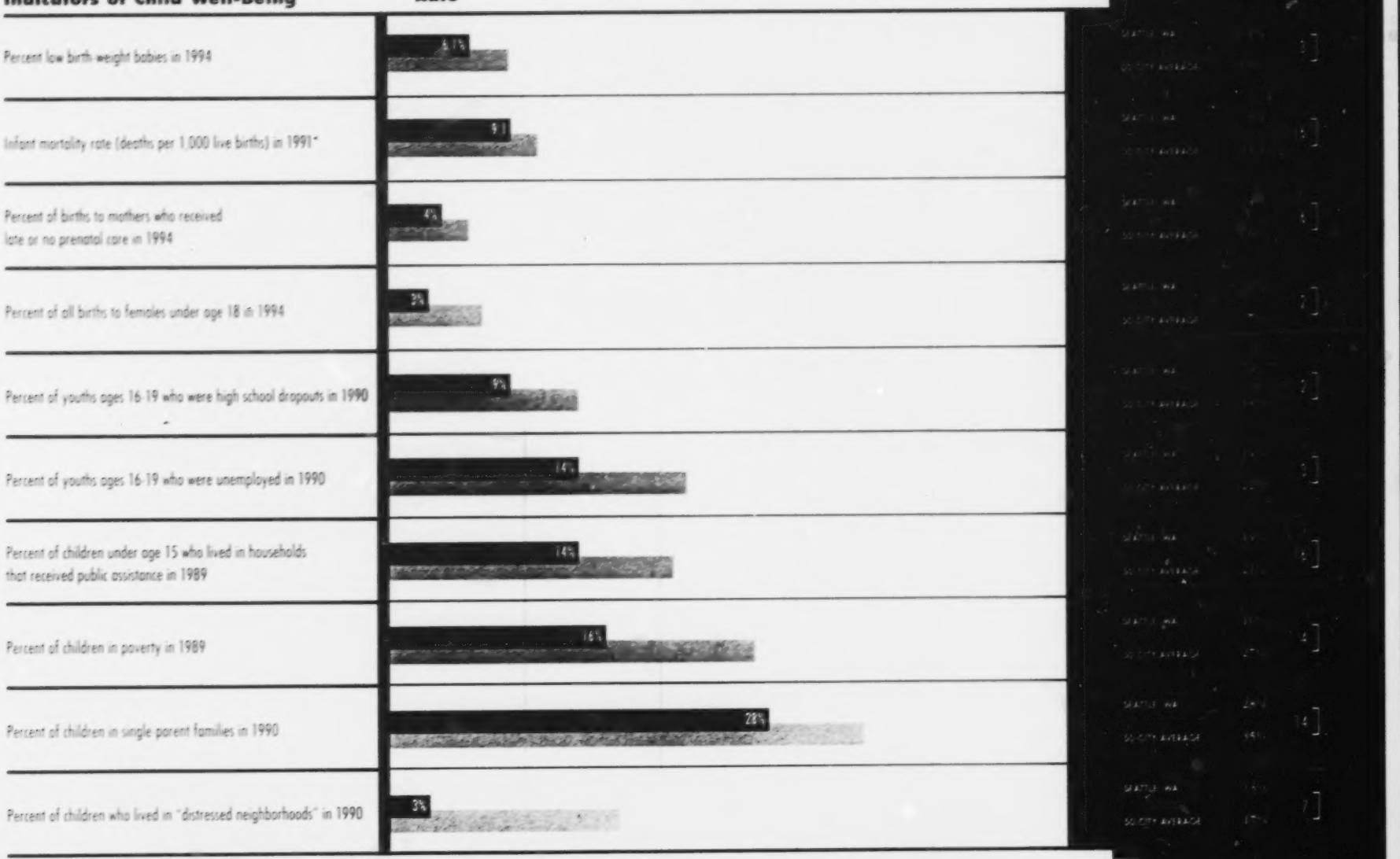


Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Seattle, WA

Seattle, WA


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
4%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
3%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
9%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
14%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
14%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
16%
Percent of children in single parent families in 1990
28%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
3%

For Data on Other Large Cities in MO

• Kansas City See page 52

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 decrease | increase
Total population in 1990	[396,685]	
Population under age 18 in 1990	[100,060]	
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	[25.2%]	3.4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

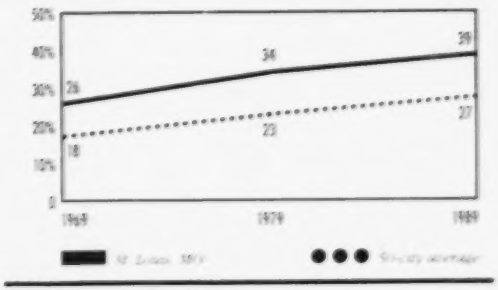
	Number in 1990 | % of Total
White*	[55,751 55.7%]
Black*	[61,621 61.6%]
Asian and Pacific Islander*	[880 0.9%]
Native American*	[165 0.2%]
Hispanic	[1,617 1.4%]

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	St. Louis, MO | 50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	[2,207 862]
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	[96% 85%]
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	[24% 15%]
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	[1% 8%]

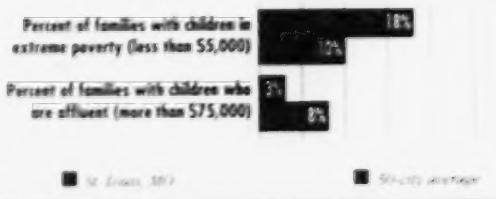
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

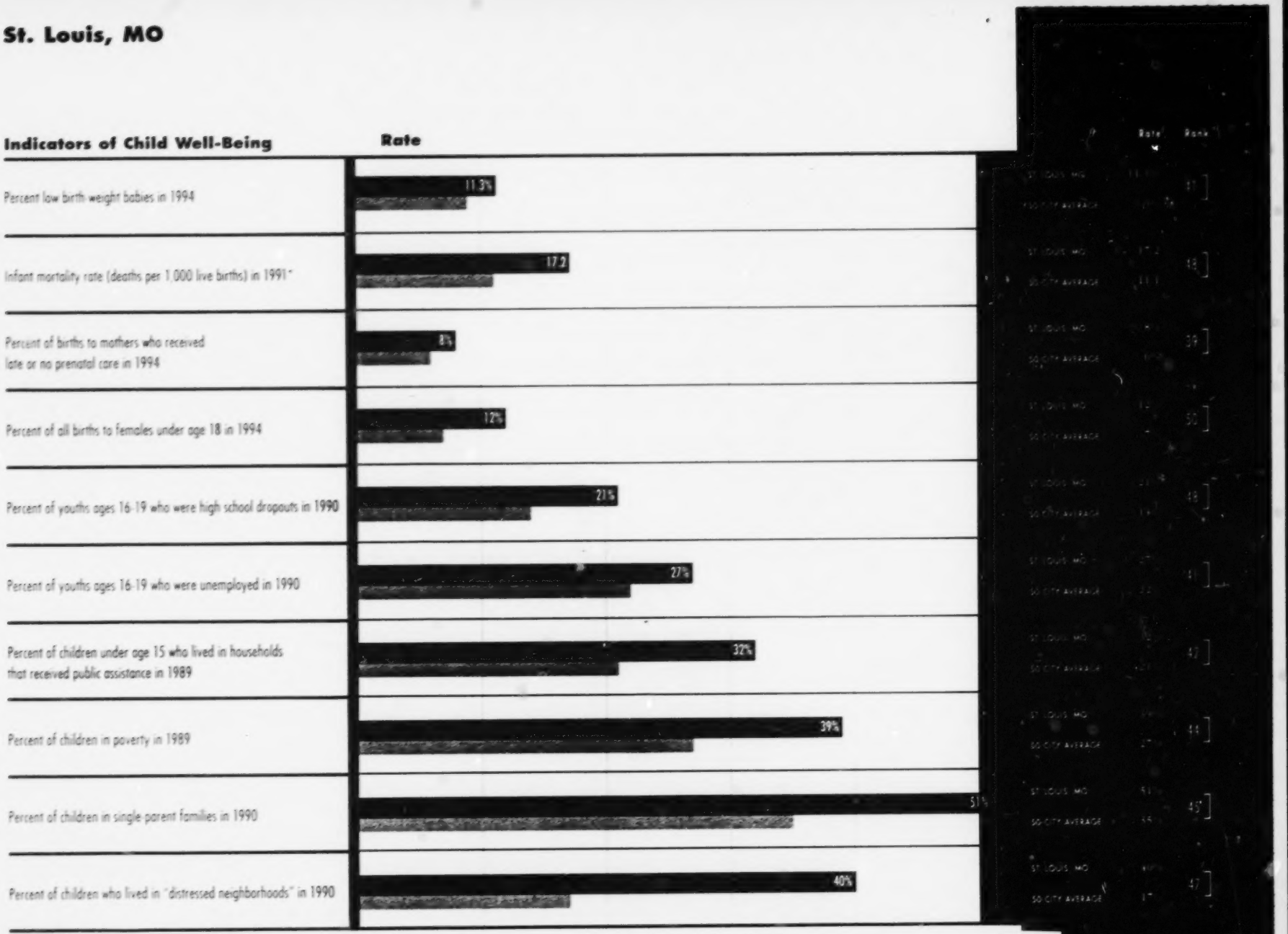
	St. Louis, MO | 50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	[62% 59%]
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	[25% 17%]
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	[$20,922 $28,560]

Poverty and Affluence in 1989


Percent of families with children in extreme poverty (less than $5,000)
18%
12%
Percent of families with children who are affluent (more than $75,000)
3%
8%

St. Louis, MO

St. Louis, MO


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
11.3%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
17.2
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
8%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
12%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
21%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
27%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
32%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
39%
Percent of children in single parent families in 1990
51%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
40%

202

203

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Background Information

For Data on Other Large Cities in OH

- Cincinnati — See page 24
- Cleveland — See page 26
- Columbus — See page 28

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	332,943	6.1%
Population under age 18 in 1990	87,203	12.5%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	26.2%	6.8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

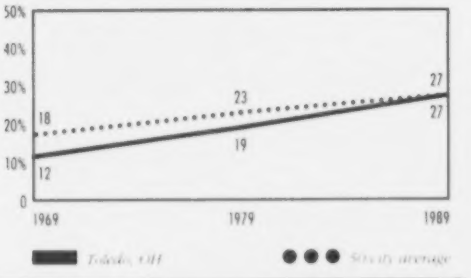
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	57,442	65.9%
Black*	22,930	26.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	695	0.8%
Native American*	220	0.3%
Hispanic	5,665	6.5%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Toledo, OH	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	560	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	92%	83%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	16%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

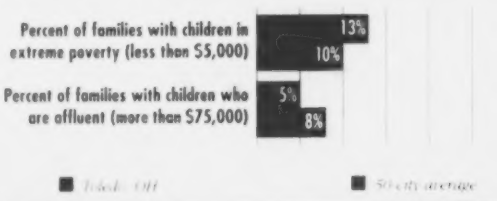
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

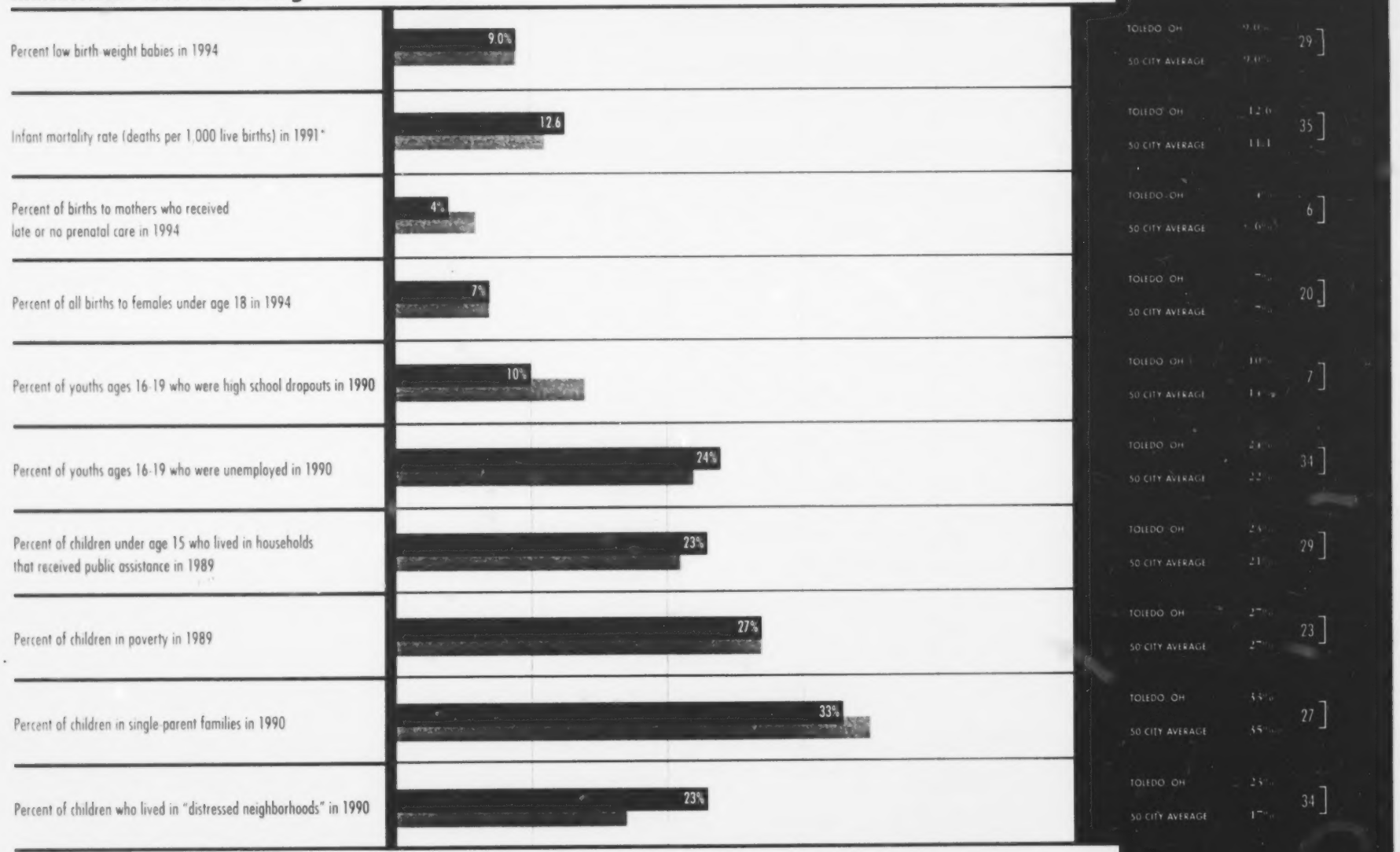
	Toledo, OH	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	58%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	16%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$30,010	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Toledo, OH

Toledo, OH



*Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.

■ Solid bars indicate Toledo, OH ■ Patterned bars indicate 50 city average

For Data on Other Large Cities in AZ

• Phoenix See page 80

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	405,390	22.5%
Population under age 18 in 1990	99,594	17.9%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	24.5%	3.9%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

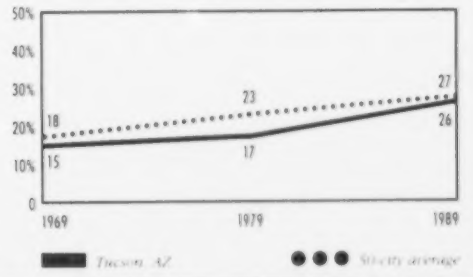
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	47,870	48.2%
Black*	5,090	5.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,855	1.9%
Native American*	1,485	1.5%
Hispanic	42,800	43.1%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Tucson, AZ	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	454	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	80%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	13%	13%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	8%	8%

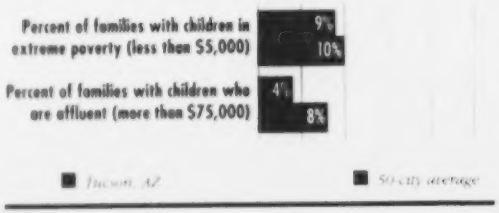
Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989



Economic Characteristics

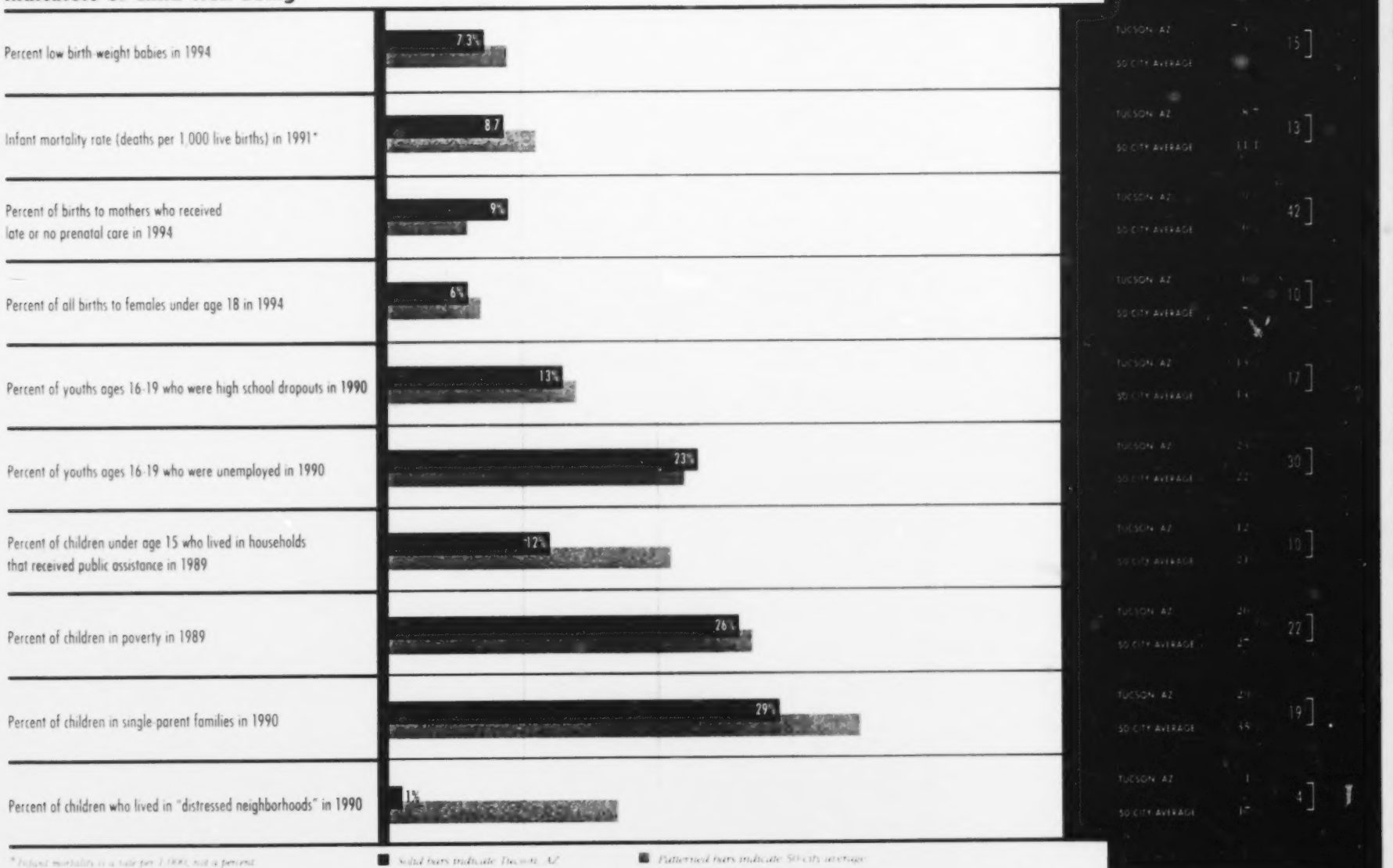
	Tucson, AZ	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	62%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	10%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$24,856	$28,360

Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Tucson, AZ

Tucson, AZ



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For Data on Other Large Cities in OK

• Oklahoma City See page 71

Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	367,302	1.7% increase
Population under age 18 in 1990	89,490	3.9% decrease
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	24.4%	5.8% decrease

Race/Ethnicity of Children

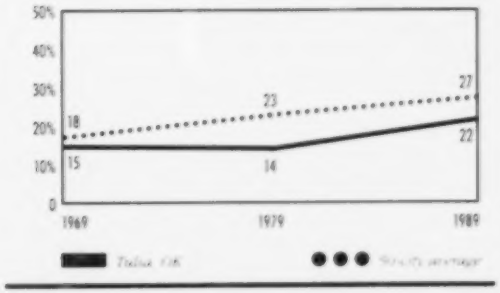
	Number in 1990	% of Total
White*	62,512	69.6%
Black*	16,989	19.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander*	1,521	1.7%
Native American*	5,208	5.8%
Hispanic	5,546	5.7%

*Non-Hispanic

Social Characteristics

	Tulsa, OK	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	1,012	862
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	74%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	12%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

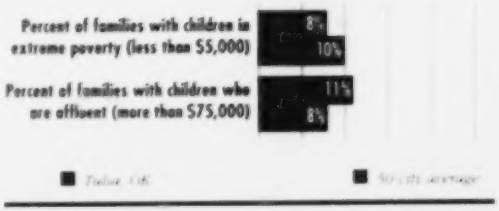
Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989



Economic Characteristics

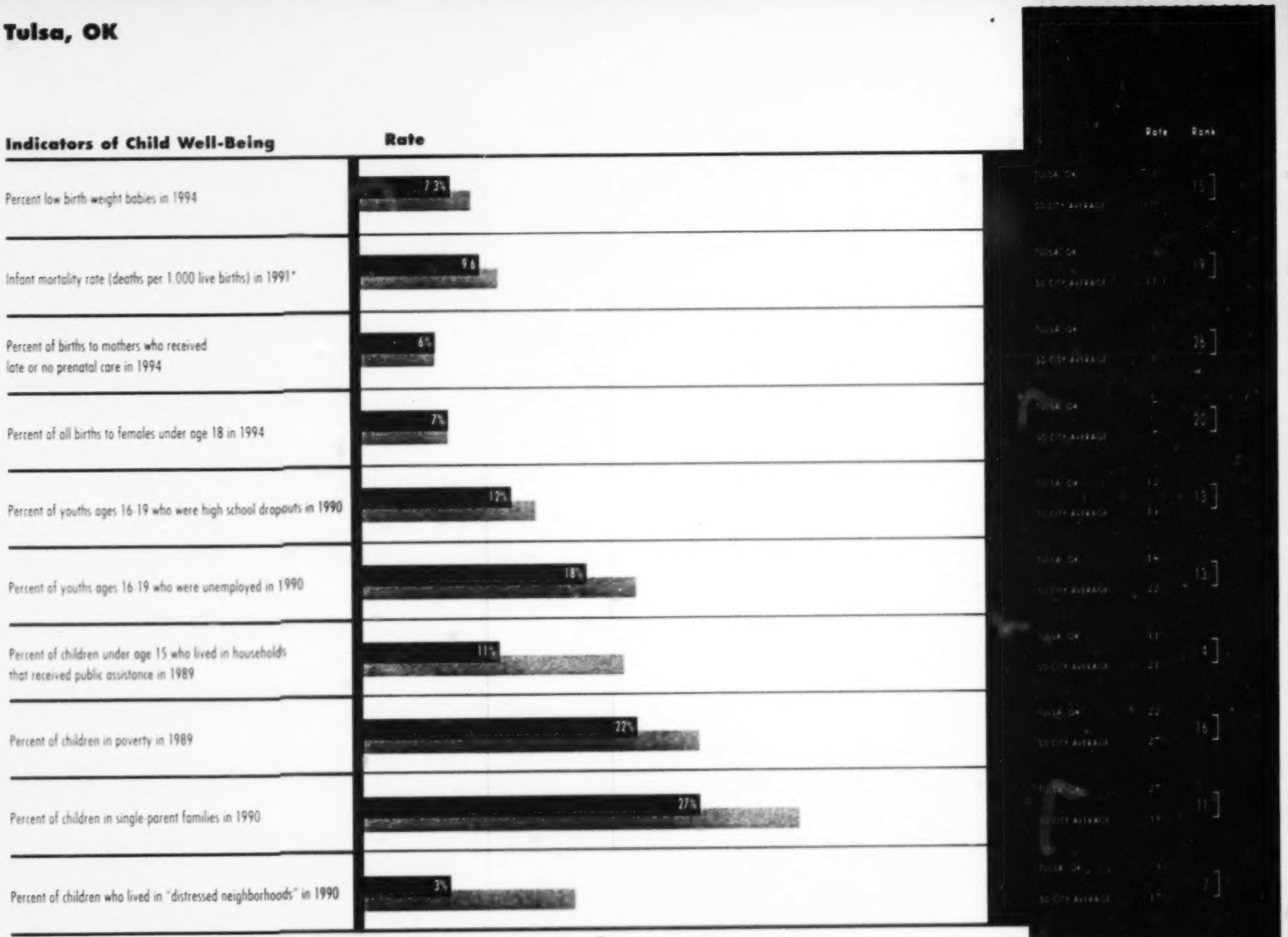
	Tulsa, OK	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	60%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	9%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$30,889	$28,360

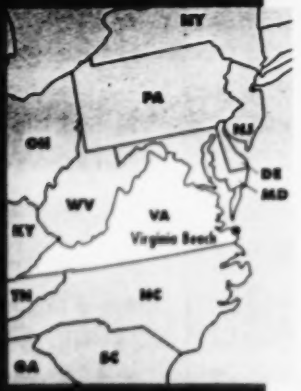
Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Tulsa, OK

Tulsa, OK


Indicators of Child Well-Being
Rate
Rate
Rank
Percent low birth weight babies in 1994
7.3%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991*
9.6
Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994
6%
Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994
7%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990
12%
Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990
18%
Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989
11%
Percent of children in poverty in 1989
22%
Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990
27%
Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990
3%
* Infant mortality is a rate per 1,000, not a percent.



Demographics

		Percent Change 1980-1990 (decrease | increase)
Total population in 1990	393,069	49.9%
Population under age 18 in 1990	103,887	36.5%
Percent of population under age 18 in 1990	28.0%	8.9%

Race/Ethnicity of Children

	Number in 1990	% of Total
White[1]	81,985	74.6%
Black[1]	17,909	16.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	5,245	4.8%
Native American[1]	540	0.5%
Hispanic	4,204	3.8%

[1] Non-Hispanic

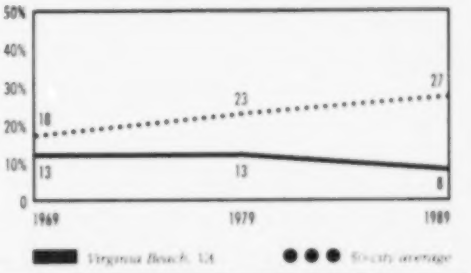
Social Characteristics

	Virginia Beach, VA	50-city average
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) in 1990	122	842
Percent of teen births that were to unmarried females in 1994	72%	85%
Percent of all births in 1994 that were to unmarried teen mothers	7%	15%
Percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households in 1990 where no one over age 13 spoke English well	1%	8%

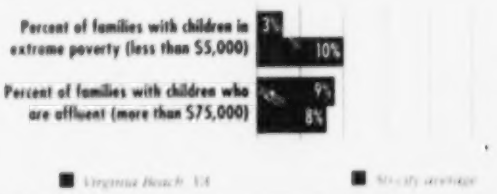
Economic Characteristics

	Virginia Beach, VA	50-city average
Percent of mothers with children under age 6 in the labor force in 1990	61%	59%
Percent of families with children under age 18 with no resident parent(s) employed in 1990	5%	17%
Median family income for families with children under age 18 in 1989	$36,234	$28,560

Poverty Rate for Children 1969–1989

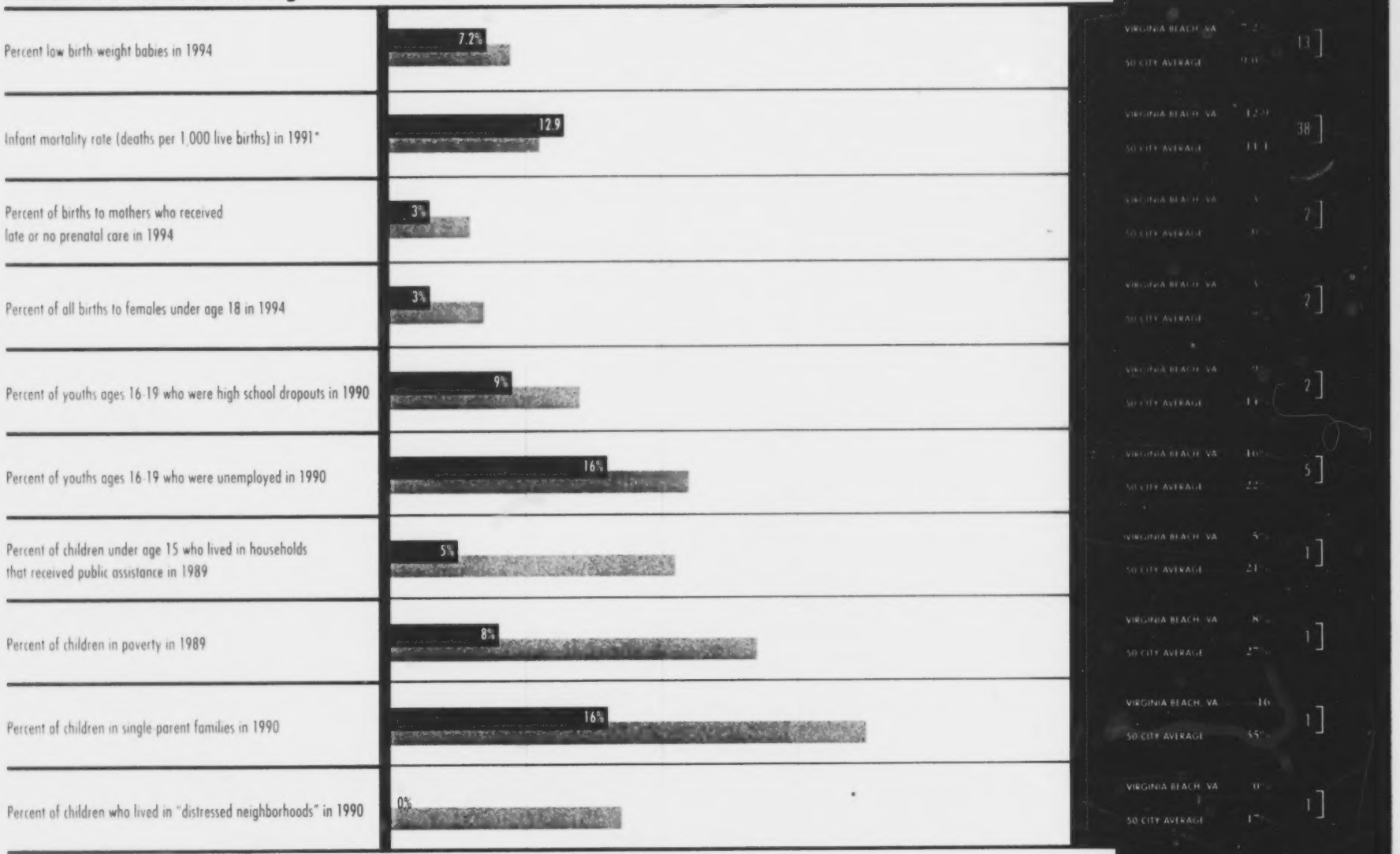


Poverty and Affluence in 1989



Virginia Beach, VA

Virginia Beach, VA



Cities in Rank Order by Indicator

This set of tables lists the cities in rank order for each of the 10 indicators shown on the right-hand side of the city pages. This set of tables allows the reader to easily compare the relative performance of the cities on each individual measure. The highest-best rank is one (1), the lowest-worst rank is fifty (50). Whenever there is a tie of two or more cities, each city is assigned the same higher-better rank.

Percent low birth-weight babies in 1994

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	San Jose	5.9	26	Boston	8.8
2	Austin	6.0	27	Columbus	8.9
3	Seattle	6.1	27	Dallas	8.9
4	Portland	6.2	29	New York	9.0
4	San Diego	6.2	29	Toledo	9.0
6	El Paso	6.6	31	Miami	9.1
6	San Antonio	6.6	32	Kansas City	9.8
8	Long Beach	6.7	32	Nashville-Davidson	9.8
8	Los Angeles	6.7	34	Oakland	9.9
8	San Francisco	6.7	35	Charlotte	10.1
11	Honolulu	7.1	36	Denver	10.3
11	Sacramento	7.1	37	Buffalo	10.4
13	Phoenix	7.2	37	Milwaukee	10.4
13	Virginia Beach	7.2	39	Pittsburgh	10.8
15	Fresno	7.3	40	Chicago	10.9
15	Tucson	7.3	41	Cincinnati	11.3
15	Tulsa	7.3	41	St. Louis	11.3
18	Omaha	7.5	43	Atlanta	11.4
19	Fort Worth	7.9	43	Philadelphia	11.4
19	Houston	7.9	45	Cleveland	12.0
21	Indianapolis	8.0	46	New Orleans	12.2
22	Albuquerque	8.2	47	Baltimore	13.6
23	Jacksonville	8.5	47	Memphis	13.6
23	Oklahoma City	8.5	49	Detroit	13.7
25	Minneapolis	8.6	50	District of Columbia	14.2

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	Miami	5.3	26	Fresno	10.6
2	Austin	5.8	27	Denver	10.8
3	El Paso	6.4	27	Indianapolis	10.8
4	Honolulu	6.5	29	Columbus	10.9
5	San Diego	6.8	30	Jacksonville	11.0
5	San Francisco	6.8	31	Milwaukee	11.2
7	San Jose	6.9	32	New York	11.4
8	San Antonio	7.1	33	Cincinnati	11.7
9	Los Angeles	8.2	34	Oklahoma City	12.4
9	Phoenix	8.2	35	Toledo	12.6
11	Boston	8.4	36	Kansas City	12.7
12	Nashville-Davidson	8.6	37	Minneapolis	12.8
13	Long Beach	8.7	38	Virginia Beach	12.9
13	Tucson	8.7	39	Baltimore	13.2
15	Dallas	8.9	40	Atlanta	14.4
16	Seattle	9.1	41	Philadelphia	14.5
17	Albuquerque	9.4	42	New Orleans	14.6
17	Houston	9.4	42	Pittsburgh	14.6
19	Tulsa	9.6	44	Chicago	15.2
20	Sacramento	9.7	45	Buffalo	15.5
21	Oakland	9.8	46	Memphis	16.3
22	Charlotte	9.9	47	Cleveland	17.0
23	Fort Worth	10.0	48	St. Louis	17.2
24	Omaha	10.5	49	Detroit	19.4
24	Portland	10.5	50	District of Columbia	21.0

Cities in Rank Order by Indicator

Percent of births to mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 1994

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	Honolulu	2	26	Albuquerque	6
2	Boston	3	26	Atlanta	6
2	Charlotte	3	26	Cincinnati	6
2	Nashville Davidson	3	26	Dallas	6
2	Virginia Beach	3	26	Memphis	6
6	Austin	4	26	New Orleans	6
6	Columbus	4	26	Tulsa	6
6	Fresno	4	33	Baltimore	7
6	Indianapolis	4	33	Chicago	7
6	Jacksonville	4	33	Minneapolis	7
6	Miami	4	33	Phoenix	7
6	Oakland	4	33	Sacramento	7
6	Omaha	4	33	San Diego	7
6	Portland	4	39	Denver	8
6	San Antonio	4	39	Milwaukee	8
6	San Francisco	4	39	St. Louis	8
6	Seattle	4	42	Cleveland	9
6	Toledo	4	42	Detroit	9
19	Buffalo	5	42	Fort Worth	9
19	Houston	5	42	New York	9
19	Kansas City	5	42	Oklahoma City	9
19	Long Beach	5	42	Tucson	9
19	Los Angeles	5	48	Philadelphia	11
19	Pittsburgh	5	49	El Paso	13
19	San Jose	5	50	District of Columbia	15

Percent of all births to females under age 18 in 1994

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	Honolulu	2	20	Nashville Davidson	7
2	San Francisco	3	20	Oklahoma City	7
2	Seattle	3	20	Phoenix	7
2	Virginia Beach	3	20	Pittsburgh	7
5	San Diego	4	20	Sacramento	7
6	Boston	5	20	Toledo	7
6	Long Beach	5	20	Tulsa	7
6	New York	5	33	Buffalo	8
6	San Jose	5	33	Dallas	8
10	Austin	6	33	Fort Worth	8
10	Charlotte	6	33	Fresno	8
10	Columbus	6	33	Kansas City	8
10	Indianapolis	6	33	San Antonio	8
10	Jacksonville	6	33	District of Columbia	8
10	Los Angeles	6	40	Chicago	9
10	Oakland	6	40	Cincinnati	9
10	Omaha	6	40	Cleveland	9
10	Portland	6	40	Detroit	9
10	Tucson	6	40	Milwaukee	9
20	Albuquerque	7	40	Philadelphia	9
20	Denver	7	46	Atlanta	10
20	El Paso	7	46	Memphis	10
20	Houston	7	48	Baltimore	11
20	Miami	7	48	New Orleans	11
20	Minneapolis	7	50	St. Louis	12

Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were high school dropouts in 1990

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	Honolulu	8	23	Nashville Davidson	14
2	Boston	9	23	New York	14
2	Pittsburgh	9	23	Portland	14
2	San Francisco	9	23	San Jose	14
2	Seattle	9	23	District of Columbia	14
2	Virginia Beach	9	31	Fresno	15
7	Toledo	10	31	Jacksonville	15
8	Albuquerque	11	31	Oakland	15
8	Austin	11	31	Philadelphia	15
8	El Paso	11	31	Sacramento	15
8	Omaha	11	36	Denver	16
8	San Diego	11	36	Oklahoma City	16
13	Buffalo	12	38	Chicago	17
13	Columbus	12	38	Indianapolis	17
13	Minneapolis	12	38	Long Beach	17
13	Tulsa	12	41	Fort Worth	18
17	Atlanta	13	41	Houston	18
17	Kansas City	13	43	Cleveland	19
17	Milwaukee	13	43	Detroit	19
17	New Orleans	13	43	Miami	19
17	San Antonio	13	43	Phoenix	19
17	Tucson	13	47	Los Angeles	20
23	Charlotte	14	48	Baltimore	21
23	Cincinnati	14	48	Dallas	21
23	Memphis	14	48	St. Louis	21

Cities in Rank Order by Indicator

Percent of youths ages 16-19 who were unemployed in 1990

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	Honolulu	9	23	Pittsburgh	21
2	Omaha	13	23	Sacramento	21
3	Seattle	14	28	Milwaukee	22
4	Charlotte	15	28	District of Columbia	22
5	Jacksonville	16	30	Baltimore	23
5	Nashville-Davidson	16	30	Dallas	23
5	Portland	16	30	Houston	23
5	San Jose	16	30	Tucson	23
5	Virginia Beach	16	34	Cincinnati	24
10	Columbus	17	34	Fresno	24
10	Minneapolis	17	34	Philadelphia	24
10	San Francisco	17	34	Toledo	24
13	Fort Worth	18	38	Buffalo	25
13	Tulsa	18	38	Miami	25
15	Boston	19	40	San Antonio	26
15	Denver	19	41	Atlanta	27
15	Indianapolis	19	41	Oakland	27
15	Phoenix	19	41	St. Louis	27
15	San Diego	19	44	Memphis	28
20	Albuquerque	20	44	New York	28
20	Kansas City	20	46	El Paso	29
20	Los Angeles	20	47	Chicago	30
23	Austin	21	48	Cleveland	31
23	Long Beach	21	49	New Orleans	34
23	Oklahoma City	21	50	Detroit	42

Percent of children under age 15 who lived in households that received public assistance in 1989

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	Virginia Beach	5	25	San Francisco	18
2	Albuquerque	9	27	Columbus	22
3	Austin	10	27	Miami	22
4	Charlotte	11	29	Toledo	23
4	Fort Worth	11	29	District of Columbia	23
4	Honolulu	11	31	Long Beach	24
4	Jacksonville	11	31	Memphis	24
4	Phoenix	11	31	New York	24
4	Tulsa	11	34	Boston	26
10	Dallas	12	35	Philadelphia	27
10	Indianapolis	12	35	Pittsburgh	27
10	Tucson	12	37	Chicago	29
13	Nashville-Davidson	13	37	Minneapolis	29
13	Oklahoma City	13	39	Atlanta	30
13	Portland	13	40	Cincinnati	31
16	El Paso	14	40	New Orleans	31
16	Omaha	14	42	Baltimore	32
16	Seattle	14	42	Buffalo	32
19	Houston	15	42	St. Louis	32
19	San Jose	15	45	Oakland	34
21	Denver	16	45	Sacramento	34
22	Kansas City	17	47	Milwaukee	36
22	Los Angeles	17	48	Cleveland	40
22	San Antonio	17	48	Fresno	40
25	San Diego	18	50	Detroit	45

Cities in Rank Order by Indicator

Percent of children in poverty in 1989

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	Virginia Beach	8	23	Los Angeles	27
2	Honolulu	11	23	Toledo	27
3	San Jose	13	28	Boston	28
4	Charlotte	16	28	Sacramento	28
4	Seattle	16	30	Houston	30
6	Jacksonville	18	30	Minneapolis	30
6	Portland	18	30	New York	30
6	San Francisco	18	30	Oakland	30
9	Albuquerque	19	30	Philadelphia	30
9	Indianapolis	19	35	Baltimore	32
9	Nashville Davidson	19	35	Pittsburgh	32
9	Omaha	19	35	San Antonio	32
9	San Diego	19	38	Chicago	34
14	Phoenix	20	38	El Paso	34
15	Austin	21	40	Memphis	35
16	Tulsa	22	41	Cincinnati	37
17	Kansas City	23	41	Fresno	37
17	Oklahoma City	23	43	Milwaukee	38
19	Columbus	24	44	Buffalo	39
20	Fort Worth	25	44	St. Louis	39
20	District of Columbia	25	46	Atlanta	43
22	Tucson	26	46	Cleveland	43
23	Dallas	27	48	Miami	44
23	Denver	27	49	Detroit	46
23	Long Beach	27	49	New Orleans	46

Percent of children in single-parent families in 1990

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	Virginia Beach	16	26	Nashville Davidson	32
2	Honolulu	18	27	Columbus	33
3	San Jose	20	27	Sacramento	33
4	El Paso	24	27	Toledo	33
5	Albuquerque	25	30	Denver	34
5	Phoenix	25	30	Kansas City	34
5	San Diego	25	32	New York	38
5	San Francisco	25	33	Minneapolis	39
9	Fort Worth	26	33	Pittsburgh	39
9	Jacksonville	26	35	Chicago	41
11	Austin	27	35	Oakland	41
11	Oklahoma City	27	35	Philadelphia	41
11	Tulsa	27	38	Boston	43
14	Charlotte	28	39	Memphis	45
14	Los Angeles	28	40	Miami	46
14	Portland	28	40	Milwaukee	46
14	San Antonio	28	42	Buffalo	47
14	Seattle	28	42	Cincinnati	47
19	Indianapolis	29	44	Cleveland	50
19	Omaha	29	45	St. Louis	51
19	Tucson	29	46	New Orleans	52
22	Dallas	30	46	District of Columbia	52
22	Houston	30	48	Baltimore	53
22	Long Beach	30	49	Atlanta	58
25	Fresno	31	50	Detroit	60

Percent of children who lived in "distressed neighborhoods" in 1990

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
1	Virginia Beach	0	28	Kansas City	10
1	Albuquerque	0	27	Fresno	11
1	San Jose	0	28	San Antonio	14
4	Tucson	1	29	Columbus	15
5	Honolulu	2	30	Boston	17
5	Phoenix	2	31	Minneapolis	19
7	Seattle	3	32	District of Columbia	20
7	Charlotte	3	33	Miami	22
7	Tulsa	3	34	Toledo	23
10	Portland	4	35	Sacramento	25
11	Indianapolis	5	36	Oakland	26
12	San Diego	6	37	New York	28
12	Omaha	6	38	Pittsburgh	29
12	Austin	6	38	Memphis	29
12	San Francisco	6	40	Chicago	30
12	Jacksonville	6	41	Cincinnati	31
17	Fort Worth	7	42	Philadelphia	32
17	Dallas	7	42	Milwaukee	32
17	Denver	7	44	Atlanta	33
17	Long Beach	7	44	Baltimore	33
21	Oklahoma City	8	46	New Orleans	39
22	Houston	9	47	St. Louis	40
22	El Paso	9	48	Buffalo	41
22	Nashville-Davidson	9	49	Cleveland	46
25	Los Angeles	10	50	Detroit	62

Appendix 2

Child Poverty Rates in the 50 Largest Cities: 1969-1989

This table provides child poverty rates for each city from the 1970, 1980, and 1990 Censuses. In each Census, poverty status is ascertained for the year just prior to the Census. The table is provided to facilitate comparisons on temporal changes in child poverty across cities.

City	State	1969	1979	1989
Albuquerque	NM	17	16	19
Atlanta	GA	27	39	43
Austin	TX	17	17	21
Baltimore	MD	25	33	32
Boston	MA	21	31	28
Buffalo	NY	18	31	39
Charlotte	NC	19	17	16
Chicago	IL	20	31	34
Cincinnati	OH	22	29	37
Cleveland	OH	22	31	43
Columbus	OH	15	21	24
Dallas	TX	18	20	27
Denver	CO	16	20	27
Detroit	MI	19	32	46
District of Columbia		23	27	25
El Paso	TX	25	29	34
Fort Worth	TX	16	19	25
Fresno	CA	22	23	37
Honolulu	HI	10	14	11
Houston	TX	18	17	30
Indianapolis	IN	11	16	19
Jacksonville	FL	21	22	18
Kansas City	MO	15	18	23
Long Beach	CA	14	23	27
Los Angeles	CA	17	24	27
Memphis	TN	27	32	35
Miami	FL	26	34	44
Milwaukee	WI	14	23	38
Minneapolis	MN	13	18	30
Nashville-Davidson	TN	16	18	19
New Orleans	LA	36	39	46
New York	NY	21	32	30
Oakland	CA	23	28	30
Oklahoma City	OK	17	16	23
Omaha	NE	11	15	19
Philadelphia	PA	20	30	30
Phoenix	AZ	13	14	20
Pittsburgh	PA	19	24	32
Portland	OR	13	16	18
Sacramento	CA	18	22	28
San Antonio	TX	27	29	32
San Diego	CA	15	17	19
San Francisco	CA	18	19	18
San Jose	CA	9	10	13
Seattle	WA	10	13	16
St. Louis	MO	26	34	39
Toledo	OH	12	19	27
Tucson	AZ	15	17	26
Tulsa	OK	15	14	22
Virginia Beach	VA	13	13	8
50-City Average		18	23	27

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50-City Average is the unweighted mean of the data for each of the 50 cities. In other words, this figure is the average of the figures for each of the 50 cities without taking into consideration the size of each city. For the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, the average is based only on those cities with reported data.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991 is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Provided by Dr. Harry M. Rosenberg, Chief of the Mortality Statistics Branch of the Division of Vital Statistics.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17 (Arrests per 100,000 Youths) in 1990 is the number of arrests of youths ages 10-17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

While more recent data are available on the number of arrests for violent crimes in each city, data are presented for 1990 because that is the only year we have reliable data on the number of 10- to 17-year-olds, which is needed to calculate a rate.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of those under 18 may vary from city to city, it is widely believed that the policies and practices are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious offenses.

SOURCES: Arrest statistics are from unpublished tabulations of the FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Minneapolis data were obtained from the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Population figures are taken from the 1990 Census. Data were compiled by Child Trends, Inc.

Median Family Income for Families With Children Under Age 18 in 1989 is the median annual income of families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household. "Own children" include biological, step-, and adopted children. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The 1990 Census asked about income in the previous calendar year (1989).

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics, Individual States, Series 1990 CP-2, Table 177.

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Percent of All Births to Females Under Age 18 in 1994 reflects the share of all births in a city occurring to a mother under age 18.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Special tabulation of 1994 birth data was provided by Stephanie Ventura and Sally Clarke in the Division of Vital Statistics.

Percent of All Births in 1994 That Were to Unmarried Teen Mothers is the percent of all births in a city occurring to unmarried females under age 20. Marital status is reported directly on the birth certificate in 45 states and the District of Columbia. In California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York, marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Special tabulation of 1994 birth data was provided by Stephanie Ventura and Sally Clarke in the Division of Vital Statistics.

Percent of Births to Mothers Who Received Late or No Prenatal Care in 1994 is the percent of mothers who reported starting prenatal care in the third trimester of pregnancy, or who received no prenatal care.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Special tabulation of 1994 birth data was provided by Stephanie Ventura and Sally Clarke in the Division of Vital Statistics.

Percent of Children Ages 5-13 Who Lived in Households in 1990 Where No One Over Age 13 Spoke English Well reflects the linguistic isolation of a child. This measure is calculated as the percent of children ages 5-13 who lived in households where no one over age 13 spoke only English or spoke English "very well." Children ages 5-13 in such circumstances were included in this category even if they spoke English "very well" themselves.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3, Table P-30.

Percent of Children in Poverty in 1989 is the share of children under age 18 who lived in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who lived in a household where they were related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) were included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who were related to the family head.

In the 1990 Census, families were asked about their income in 1989. Poverty status was determined by comparing the income from 1989 to a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In 1989, the

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poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $13,359.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3, Table P-120.

Percent of Children in Single Parent Families in 1990 is the percent of related children under age 18 who lived in families headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18—such as nieces or nephews, who were related to the family head. Persons under age 18 who did not live in a household where they were related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) were not included in this analysis.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3, Table P-23.

Percent of Children Under Age 15 Who Lived in Households That Received Public Assistance in 1989 is the percent of children under age 15 who lived in households where someone received cash income from public assistance. The public assistance program payments included in this measure are: (1) Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) payments, (2) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments made by federal or state welfare agencies to low-income persons who are aged (65 years old and over), blind, or disabled, and (3) General Assistance payments.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3, Table P-166.

Percent of Children Who Lived in "Distressed Neighborhoods" is the percent of children under age 15 who lived in a Census tract with all of the following characteristics:

1. High poverty rate (above 24.7%)
2. High percent of female-headed families (above 30.8%)
3. High percent of males unattached to the labor force (above 45.4%)
4. High percent of families receiving public assistance (above 17.0%)

The thresholds expressed above were derived from the 1980 Census and represent one standard deviation above the national mean of all tracts. The 1980 thresholds were applied to the data from the 1970, 1980, and 1990 Censuses to identify distressed neighborhoods. This approach has been used by several scholars to identify distressed neighborhoods.

Census tracts are relatively homogeneous areas that average about 4,000 people each. A small number of tracts were not included in the analyses because they had fewer than 20 people providing data. Such a small number of respondents would make measures derived for those tracts unreliable.

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SOURCE: The Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise at the University of North Carolina, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing.

Percent of Families With Children in Extreme Poverty is the percent of families with children who had yearly family incomes of less than $5,000 in 1989. Only families with biological, step-, and adopted children were included in this measure.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990. Special tabulations provided by Rose Cowan of the Population Division.

Percent of Families With Children Who Are Affluent is the percent of families with children who had yearly family incomes of $75,000 or more in 1989. Only families with biological, step-, and adopted children were included in this measure.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990. Special tabulations provided by Rose Cowan of the Population Division.

Percent of Families With Children Under Age 18 With No Resident Parent(s) Employed in 1990 is the percent of families with their "own children" under age 18 where no parent living with the child was employed. Own children include biological, step-, and adopted children. For two-parent families, this means neither parent was employed; for single-parent families, this means that the parent living with the child was not employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3, Table P-74.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies in 1994 is the percent of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight were not included in these calculations.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Special tabulation of 1994 birth data was provided by Stephanie Ventura and Sally Clarke in the Division of Vital Statistics.

Percent of Mothers With Children Under Age 6 in the Labor Force in 1990 is the percent of females age 16 and older who were living with their "own children" under 6 years old and who were in the labor force. "Own children" include biological, step-, and adopted children. Mothers in the labor force include those with a job, those in the Armed Forces, and those who were not employed but were actively looking for work (that is, who were officially unemployed).

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3, Table P-75.

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Percent of Teen Births That Were to Unmarried Females in 1994 is the percent of all births occurring in the city to females age 19 and under that were to unmarried females. Marital status is reported directly on the birth certificate in 45 states and the District of Columbia. In California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York, marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Special tabulation of 1994 birth data was provided by Stephanie Ventura and Sally Clarke in the Division of Vital Statistics.

Percent of Youths Ages 16-19 Who Were High School Dropouts in 1990 is the percent of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who were not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. This includes teens who were in the Armed Forces. Persons who had a General Education Development (GED) certificate were counted as high school graduates.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3, Table P-61.

Percent of Youths Ages 16-19 Who Were Unemployed in 1990 is the percent of 16- to 19-year-olds who met three conditions: (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the full week preceding the date on which they filled out their Census form or were interviewed by enumerators, (2) were looking for work during the last four weeks prior to the Census interview, and (3) were available to accept a job. A youth was also counted as unemployed if they did not work at all in the prior week but were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3, Table P-61.

Poverty Rate for Children 1969-1989 is the percent of children under age 18 who lived in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Data are from the Decennial Censuses of 1970, 1980, and 1990. Only children who resided in a household where they were related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) were included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who were related to the family head.

In each Decennial Census, families were asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status was determined by comparing their yearly income to a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. The thresholds are updated by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to take inflation into account in determining poverty. In 1989, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $13,359.

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SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3, Table P-126; (1980) Poverty Areas in Large Cities, Table S-2; (1970) Low-Income Areas in Large Cities, Table 1.

Race/Ethnicity of Children provides mutually exclusive categories for the five largest racial/ethnic groups. The Census Bureau, like most federal agencies, uses two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race; the other to ascertain whether or not that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin are also counted in one of the racial categories. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, Hispanics were removed from the counts for each of the racial categories presented here. The categories used here are non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic Native American, and Hispanic. Percents may not add up to 100 percent because children classified as being non-Hispanic persons of "other races" are not shown in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990. Special tabulations provided by Rose Cowan of the Population Division.

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General Notes on the Data

The broad array of data we present in this report is intended to illuminate the conditions facing America's children living in large cities. While 16 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe the data provided here possess three important attributes:

1. They reflect a broad range of influences affecting the well-being of children in areas such as health, income, and educational experiences.

2. They reflect experiences across a range of development stages—from birth through early adulthood.

3. They are consistent across cities, which permits legitimate comparisons.

While the data presented here are the most accurate, timely, and reliable measures we could find that are consistent across all 50 cities, there are several considerations regarding these data that should be noted.

Data from the 1980 Census provide the only consistent statistics on selected measures of child well-being across cities, but it is important to note a couple of cautions regarding the use of the Decennial Census data. First, these data are now seven years old, and the situation in many cities may have changed since these data were collected. Although there are no poverty data for these 50 cities after the 1980 Census, broad trends suggest poverty in central cities is getting worse. Between 1980 and 1988, the child poverty rate for central cities increased by 5 percentage points, from 30 percent to 35 per cent. Second, it is widely acknowledged that the Census missed significant numbers of people in many large cities. Since those most likely to be missed by the Census were minorities and poor people, the Census figures underrepresent real levels of need in most major cities.

It is also important to note that the figures presented here reflect the city, not the metropolitan area. Typically, measures reflecting the entire metropolitan area are more positive than those for cities because metropolitan areas include suburbs, which are usually more affluent than central cities.

Finally, three cities (Indianapolis, Jacksonville, and Nashville-Davidson) are different from the other cities because they encompass an entire county. In other words, their municipal boundaries are the county boundaries. Thus, many areas that would be suburbs in other cities are included as part of the city in these three cities.

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Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds KIDS COUNT projects in 48 states and the District of Columbia. These projects provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Alabama

Art Turner
KIDS COUNT Project Director

VOICES for Alabama's Children
P.O. Box 4576
Montgomery, AL 36105
334 213-2410
334 213-2413 FAX

Alaska

Norm Dinges
Project Director

University of Alaska Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
907 786-7710
907 786-7743 FAX

Arizona

Carol Kamin
Executive Director

Children's Action Alliance
4001 N. 3rd Street
Suite 160
Phoenix, AZ 85012
602 266-0707
602 263-8792 FAX

Arkansas

Amy Rossi
Executive Director

Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families
105 E. 7th Street
Suite 931
Little Rock, AR 72201-4531
501 371-9678
501 371-9681 FAX

California

Amy Dominguez Arms
Director of Policy

Children Now
1212 Broadway
Suite 530
Oakland, CA 94612
510 763-2444
510 763-1974 FAX

Colorado

Shanna Shulman
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

Colorado Children's Campaign
225 E. 16th Avenue
Suite B-300
Denver, CO 80203-1604
303 839-1580
303 839-1354 FAX

Connecticut

Michelle Doucette Cunningham
Kids 2000 Project Director

Connecticut Association for Human Services
110 Bartholomew Avenue
Hartford, CT 06106
860 951-2212
860 951-6511 FAX

Delaware

Teresa Schooley
Child and Family Development Specialist

University of Delaware
121 Townsend Hall
Newark, DE 19717-1303
302 831-4966
302 831-4987 FAX

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Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Washington, DC	DC Children's Trust Fund 1730 K Street, NW Carolyn Abdullah Suite 301 *Executive Director* Washington, DC 20006 202 296-6656 202 296-0942 FAX	Idaho	Mountain States Group 1087 W. Jefferson Street Boise, ID 83720 Helen Stroebel 208 334-5111 *KIDS COUNT* 208 334-5120 FAX *Coordinator*	Kansas	Kansas Action for Children 715 S.W. 10th Street P.O. Box 463 Joyce Martin Topeka, KS 66601-0463 *KIDS COUNT* 913 232-0550 *Project Director* 913 232-0699 FAX
Florida	Florida Mental Health Institute University of South Florida Kathy Goltry 13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd. *KIDS COUNT* Tampa, FL 33612 *Project Director* 813 974-6405 813 974-4406 FAX	Illinois	Voices for Illinois Children 208 S. LaSalle Street Ami Nagle Suite 1500 *KIDS COUNT* Chicago, IL 60604 *Project Director* 312 456-0600 312 456-0088 FAX	Kentucky	Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc. 624 Shelby Street Debra Miller Frankfort, KY 40601 *Deputy Director* 502 875-4865 502 875-2507 FAX
Georgia	Georgians for Children 901 Maple Drive, NE Linda Martin Suite 114 *KIDS COUNT* Atlanta, GA 30305 *Project Director* 404 365-8948 404 365-9009 FAX	Indiana	Indiana Youth Institute 9001 N. Meridian Street Judith Erickson Suite 200 *Director of* Indianapolis, IN 46208-4046 *Research Services* 317 924-3657 317 924-1314 FAX	Louisiana	Agenda for Children P.O. Box 51837 Judy Watts New Orleans, LA 70151 *President & CEO* 504 586-8509 504 586-8522 FAX
Hawaii	University of Hawaii Center on the Family Marcia Hartsock 2515 Campus Road *KIDS COUNT* Miller Hall 104 *Project Director* Honolulu, HI 96822 808 956-4130 808 956-4147 FAX	Iowa	Child & Family Policy Center 1021 Fleming Building Mike Crawford 218 Sixth Avenue *KIDS COUNT* Des Moines, IA 50309 *Project Director* 515 280-9027 515 244-8997 FAX	Maine	Maine Children's Alliance P.O. Box 2446 Elinor Goldberg Augusta, ME 04338 *Executive Director* 207 623-1868 207 626-5502 FAX

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Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Maryland
Advocates for Children & Youth, Inc.
Jennean Everett Reynolds
KIDS COUNT Project Director
500 Cathedral Street
Suite 500
Baltimore, MD 21201
410 547-9200
410 547-8690 FAX

Massachusetts
Massachusetts Committee for Children & Youth
Jetta Bernier
Executive Director
14 Beacon Street
Suite 706
Boston, MA 02108
617 742-8555
617 742-7808 FAX

Michigan
Michigan League for Human Services
Jane Zehnder-Merrell
KIDS COUNT Project Director
300 N. Washington Square
Suite 401
Lansing, MI 48933
517 487-5436
517 371-4546 FAX

Minnesota
Children's Defense Fund—Minnesota
Diane Benjamin
KIDS COUNT Director
550 Rice Street
St. Paul, MN 55103
612 227-6121
612 227-2553 FAX

Mississippi
Mississippi Forum on Children & Families, Inc.
Alma Ellis
KIDS COUNT Project Coordinator
737 North President Street
Jackson, MS 39202
601 355-4911
601 355-4813 FAX

Missouri
Citizens for Missouri's Children
Susan S. Scribner
Program Analyst
2717 Sutton Avenue
Suite 200
St. Louis, MO 63143
314 647-2003
314 644-5437 FAX

Nebraska
Voices for Children in Nebraska
Kathy Bigsby Moore
Executive Director
7521 Main Street
Suite 103
Omaha, NE 68127
402 597-3100
402 597-2705 FAX

Nevada
WE CAN, Inc.
Kathy Hopper
KIDS COUNT Project Director
3441 W. Sahara
Suite C-5
Las Vegas, NV 89102
702 368-1533
702 368-1540 FAX

New Hampshire
Children's Alliance of New Hampshire
Mary Ann Barton
KIDS COUNT Director
125 Airport Road
Concord, NH 03301
603 225-0900
603 225-4546 FAX

New Jersey
Association for Children of New Jersey
Eloisa Hernandez
KIDS COUNT Director
35 Halsey Street
Newark, NJ 07102
201 643-3876
201 643-9153 FAX

New Mexico
New Mexico Advocates for Children & Families
Alice Otero
KIDS COUNT Director
P.O. Box 26666
Albuquerque, NM 87125-6666
505 841-1710
505 841-1702 FAX

North Carolina
North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute
Julie Rehder
Program Manager
1318 Dale Street
Suite 110
Raleigh, NC 27605-1275
919 834-6623
919 829-7299 FAX

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Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

North Dakota
North Dakota KIDS COUNT
University of North Dakota
Ann Eschner
Director
Gillette Hall, Room 5
P.O. Box 7090
Grand Forks, ND 58202-7090
701-777-4086
701-777-4257 FAX

Ohio
Children's Defense Fund—Ohio
42 E. Lynn Street
Suite 400
Columbus, OH 43215
Mary Wachtel
Health Advocate
614-221-2244
614-221-2247 FAX

Oklahoma
Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
420 N.W. 13th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
Marlo Nash
KIDS COUNT Coordinator
405-236-5437
405-236-5439 FAX

Oregon
Children First for Oregon
921 S.W. Morrison
Suite 418
Portland, OR 97205
Swati Adarkar
Legislative Policy Director
503-294-1456
503-294-1806 FAX

Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Partnerships for Children
20 N. Market Square
Suite 800
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1632
Martha Bergsten
KIDS COUNT Project Director
717-236-5680
717-236-7745 FAX

Rhode Island
The Rhode Island Foundation
70 Elm Street
Providence, RI 02903
Elizabeth Burke Bryant
KIDS COUNT Coordinator
401-274-4564
401-351-8085 FAX

South Carolina
South Carolina Budget & Control Board
P.O. Box 12444
Columbia, SC 29211
Baron Holmes
KIDS COUNT Project Director
803-734-2291
803-734-1276 FAX

South Dakota
University of South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project
414 E. Clark Street
Vermillion, SD 57069
Carol Cochran
KIDS COUNT Project Director
605-677-5287
605-677-5427 FAX

Tennessee
Tennessee Commission on Children & Youth
Gateway Plaza
710 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, TN 37243-0800
Denise Dunbar
KIDS COUNT Director
615-741-2633
615-741-5956 FAX

Texas
Center for Public Policy Priorities of the Benedictine Health Resource Center
900 Lydia Street
Austin, TX 78702
Patrick Bresette
Associate Director for Children's Initiatives
512-320-0222
512-320-0227 FAX

Utah
Utah Children
747 E. South Temple Street
Suite 130
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
Terry Haven
KIDS COUNT Coordinator
801-364-1182
801-364-1186 FAX

Vermont
Vermont Children's Forum
P.O. Box 261
Montpelier, VT 05601
Carlen Finn
KIDS COUNT Coordinator
802-229-6377
802-229-4929 FAX

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Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Virginia	**Action Alliance for Virginia's Children & Youth**
Susan Gholston *Project Director*	422 E. Franklin Street Richmond, VA 23219 **804 649-0184** **804 649-0161 FAX**
Washington	**Human Services Policy Center** **Institute for Public Policy & Mgt.** **Graduate School of Public Affairs** **University of Washington**
Rick Brandon *Executive Director*	324 Parrington, Box 353060 Seattle, WA 98195-3060 **206 543-0190** **206 543-1096 FAX**
West Virginia	**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund**
Margie Hale *Executive Director*	Atlas Building 1031 Quarrier Street Suite 515 Charleston, WV 25301 **304 345-2101** **304 345-2102 FAX**
Wisconsin	**Wisconsin Council on Children & Families**
Anne Arnesen *Director*	16 N. Carroll Street Suite 420 Madison, WI 53703 **608 284-0580** **608 284-0583 FAX**
Wyoming	**Wyoming PARENT, Inc.**
Duncan Perrote *Executive Director*	1050 N. Third Street Suite L Laramie, WY 82070 **307 745-0990** **307 745-0990 FAX**

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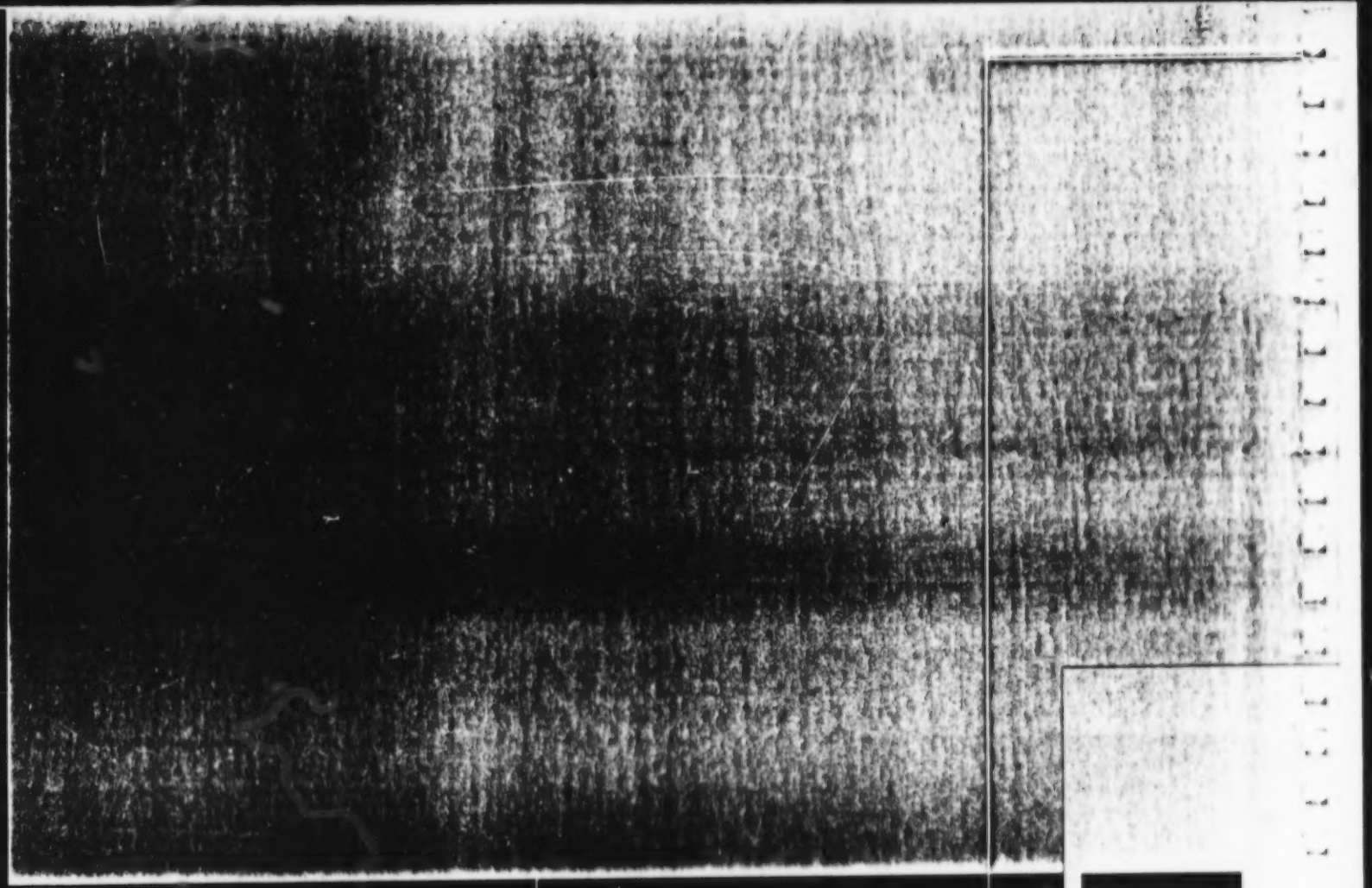
The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost effective responses to these needs.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
Fax 410.547.6624
www.aecf.org



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
Fax 410.547.6624
www.aecf.org

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